

ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

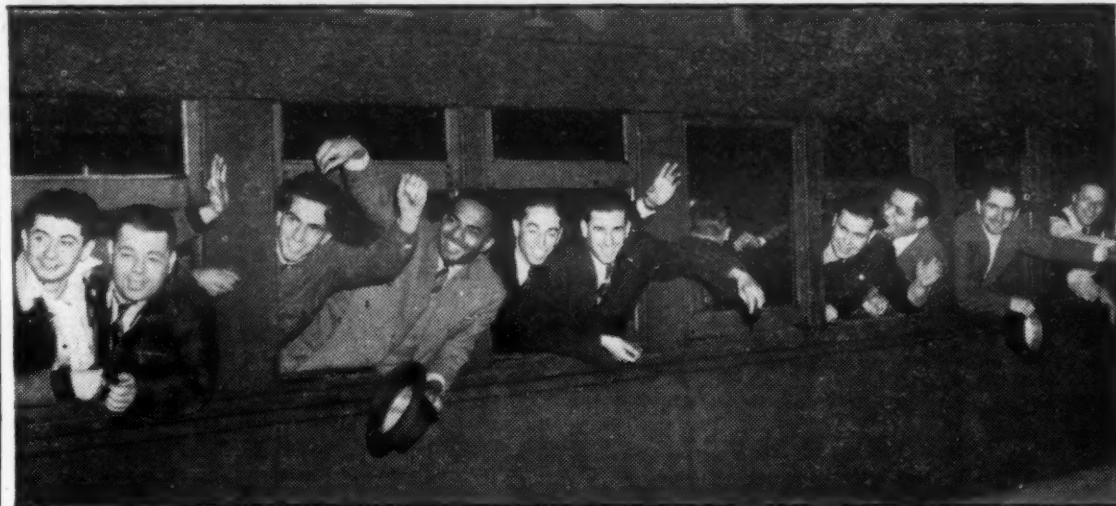
Vol. 1, No. 16

Washington, D. C., November 30, 1940

Five Cents

Army Delays Second Draft Call Till After Jan. 3

Nobody Down-Hearted In This Bunch



MAYBE THE BAND WILL MEET THEM when they return from a year of training but this group of Selectees from Manhattan, shown as their train pulled out of Pennsylvania Station, left without any martial music or even any boogie-woogie strains to bring the smiles you see in the picture. So it has been, all over the nation, in the past few days—men laughing and smiling as they left jobs and homes to do their bit in the nation's first peacetime defense Army. These boys are headed for Fort Dix, N. J. and by now have been classified and bunched comfortably. —Acme Photo

Strains of "You're In the Army Now" Greet Selectees Arriving at Knox

FT. KNOX, Ky.—The first contingent of Selectees to arrive here this week were greeted by a regimental band that played "You're In the Army Now" as the new soldiers stepped from their train.

Secretary Knox said it would be time before the bases can be constructed, but that patrol planes already have been based at Bermuda and St. Lucia. A site for the important Trinidad base was agreed on only this week. It was understood that Trinidad officials had proposed to grant a tract of marshland instead of a more desirable dry-land but that the Navy finally obtained the location it wanted.

Knox left this week on a 10 day

of inspection of the Panama

Caribbean defenses.

100 Soldiers Sent to Civil Schools for Instruction

WASHINGTON — The Army's urgent need for mechanics was indicated this week when the War Department announced that 130 enlisted men of the QMC would be sent to trade and vocational schools, beginning Dec. 1. This body of students brings to 900 the number of men now attending civilian schools.

Most of them will take courses in sheet metal work, carburetor and ignition at the Ranken School of Mechanical Trades in St. Louis, Mo. Twenty-one of the latest group will be sent to the Goodyear and Rubber Co., Akron, O., to study battery maintenance and repair and vulcanizing.

The men selected will be drawn from the quartermaster units, which furnish the cadres of instructional personnel for the replacement schools at Camp Lee, Va., and Fort Warren, Wyo.

100 Defense Guards Gain Authority

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—Capt. Paul Schuman, captain of the Texas Defense Guard, awaited authority of Governor W. Lee O'Daniel before finally organizing the unit. Preliminary plans, similar to those in parts of the state, were outlined at a recent meeting of Comal 170, American Legion. Other officers are First Lieutenant Warwick and Second Lieutenant Lawrence Rice.

Navy Buys 'Alligator' Tank That Swims, Wades, Marches

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The Navy has stolen a march—or a swim—with the Army by coming out with a mechanical version of the Florida alligator.

Two hundred of the amphibian tanks, which can travel on land or water with equal ease, have been ordered from Donald Roebling, Clearwater contractor.

The machines can do just about anything a real alligator can do except lay eggs. The Navy has not disclosed specifications for the ones it will use, but models used by Roebling give some idea of what the Navy's machines will be like.

The tanks use the same equipment on land, water or in swamps. Traction is supplied by caterpillar treads with very wide cleats that act as fins or paddles in mud or water, but are close enough together to provide transit on land.

Latest "alligator" is a four-ton job, 20 feet long, eight feet wide. It does 25 miles an hour on land and 8½ in the water.

In tests the ponderous vehicle ran from land to water and back again as easily as its animal prototype. Run through swampland, it was unaffected by logs, seaweed, grass or slime. Trees up to eight inches in diameter were flattened under its weight.

Army Has Plenty of Equipment for Training

OMAHA, Nebr.—The Army has plenty of equipment for carrying on the present training program, say army officers here.

They point out the situation facing the Army today is not one of

No Felons Will Be Selected Warns War Department

WASHINGTON — Selectees who have been convicted of a felony will not be inducted into the Army of the United States, the War Department announced this week.

Should any former convicts be inducted into the Army under the Selective Training and Service Act, through lack of knowledge that they had prison records, such men will be discharged immediately. Other men barred from induction into the Army include those on parole or probation.

"It is the policy of the War Department to find as unacceptable for training and service any selectee who has been convicted of a felony. It is appreciated that there is a wide disparity in the several jurisdictions of the United States as to the classification of felony. However, the Department feels that its duty to the greater number requires that it insure as far as possible that men inducted into service should not be forced in the close intimacy of barracks life to associate with a man who has been convicted.

actual combat. It is not necessary to have a tank for every tank driver that is trained, a plane for every pilot, or a cannon for every cannoneer.

"Much of the worrying about equipment is done outside the Army," one officer commented. "The military forces of the United States are not waiting on equipment to prepare for using it. The army, making the best of the equipment it has, is preparing to train men as rapidly as they become available for training."

With each tank now in service, while dozens are being turned out, dozens of drivers are being trained. With each plane now in service, while hundreds are being turned out, hundreds of pilots are being trained.

Because of the developments of modern warfare in Europe and the emphasis placed on mechanized equipment growing out of the "blitzkrieg" type of combat there, the United States has set for itself procurement objectives of vast proportions. Those procurement objectives are being rapidly attained.

The army is not waiting on procurement, however. When the tanks are ready, it will have the drivers for them. When the new planes are ready, it will have pilots for them. And when guns are ready, it will have trained crews prepared to man them.

Army Orders

Field Artillery
McBride, Col. Allan C., Fort Houston, Tex., to Manila, P. I.
Terrell, Lt. Col. Ralph de P., Sioux Falls, S. D., to Fort Sill, Okla.
Huntley, Col. Harold W., to Camp Blanding, Fla.
Bolles, Lt. Col. John K., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
St. Onge, Maj. Victor Albani, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Brown, Lt. Col. Charles C., to Camp Blanding, Fla.
Blevins, 1st Lt. Jack A., to San Francisco, Calif.
King, Lt. Col. Clifford B., retired from active service.
Bartles, Col. Roscoe C., Baltimore, Md., to Fort Meade, Md.
Parker, Capt. Theodore W., Fort Bragg, N. C., to Chicago, Ill.
White, 1st Lt. Frank C., Hawaiian Dept., to Fort Sill, Okla.
Troxel, Capt. Orlando C., Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort Benning, Ga.

Field Artillery Corps Reserve
Amory, 2d Lt. Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pa., to active duty.
Clifford, 1st Lt. Robert L., to Washington, D. C.
DeWees, 1st Lt. Joseph W., to Long Island, N. Y.
Weaver, Capt. Chester R., to Washington, D. C.
Johnson, 1st Lt. John A., to Long Island, N. Y.
Williams, Capt. Walter J., to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
Wrightman, 1st Lt. Jacob C., Wormleysburg, Pa., to Middletown, Pa.
Wilson, Maj. Gen. Walter K., command of 3d Corps at Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
Sheffield, Chap. Lexington O. (Capt.), Fort Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept.
Westerman, Chap. John W. (Capt.), Fort Meade, Md., from Hawaiian Dept.
Carmichael, Capt. Amos E., San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Houston, Tex.

(Continued on Page 13)

Gen. Marshall Asks Aid in Entertaining Soldiers off Duty

WASHINGTON — A plea for assistance from welfare organizations and communities near Army concentration points to aid in providing entertainment for soldiers while they are off the reservations was made Friday evening by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Gen. Marshall shall speak over a national radio network.

"Growing out of our experience in the World War," Gen. Marshall explained, "it had been determined many years ago that we should not have competing welfare organizations on the military reservations, and that the Army should take care of such matters and provide the recreational facilities."

"Congress has given us money for the necessary construction and operation of such services, and these are being organized in a large way. On the reservations the Army can control matters, but when the soldier leaves camp our troubles begin."

Gen. Marshall said it was in this field that the War Department urgently desires the aid of every welfare organization in the country—in the communities in the vicinity of camp. He added:

"We can manage matters on the military reservations, but we have little authority once the soldier goes to town. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to the Army that the Red Cross, YWCA, Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, various fraternal organizations, and the churches and communities all cooperate to develop wholesale places for the soldiers to go for his entertainment—places where he at least can sit down in respectable surroundings and not have to tramp the streets with the ever-present prospect of getting in trouble."

Work on New Post Theaters Starts at Fort Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Contract for building two cantonment-type theaters at Ft. Benning has been awarded the Ivey Construction Company, Montezuma, Ga., whose low bid was \$100,526. Col. James R. Alfonse, post quartermaster, announced.

The theaters will each have a seating capacity of 1038 and will supplement outdoor facilities and take care of overflow crowds from the main post show. Work on the buildings got under way this week and is scheduled to be completed within 90 days. One will be located in the 4th Division area and the other near the barracks of the Infantry School Training Regiment.

Army Buys Waterfront Property as Site For New \$1,000,000 Quartermaster Depot

SEATTLE—A waterfront site has been chosen here by the War Department for establishing a new Army supply base that will cost more than a million dollars. Twenty-one acres of waterfront property was purchased during the week for \$793,000. The new base was made necessary by the tremendous expansion of the Army in this area under the national defense program.

In addition to the purchase price, the Army expects to spend several hundred thousand dollars repairing present facilities and building new ones.

Maj. William H. Schnackenberg, in charge of the quartermaster depot here said new warehouses and other structures must be built and dredging and alterations in the existing wharves will be done. There are two wharves and several outbuildings on the site now.

All the forts and other Army stations in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska will get their supplies from this new quartermaster depot. The CCC at Fort Lewis will also draw its needs from this point.

The Army will take over the new property as of December 31, subject to existing leases.

Oregon's 1st Quota Of 40 Men Sworn In

PORTRLAND, Ore.—Forty men first of Oregon's volunteers to seek a year in the Army—were sworn in here at the county armory.

All were to be sent to Camp Murray the same afternoon, where they would be given shots for typhoid and smallpox, outfitted according to AR, classified and assigned to outfits for training.

Steps in induction at the armory included the filling out of a form containing vital statistics, physical checkup, fingerprinting, assignment of a serial number and making out of the service record. Each man filled out a card informing his folks where his next mailing address was to be. After that, he was sworn in.

Army Needs Ten More Air Fields

SAN ANTONIO—To keep up with its own expanding air program, the Army will probably need ten more flying fields, according to Brig. Gen. Davenport Johnson, assistant chief of the Air Corps in charge of operations and training.

He conferred here with officials of the Gulf Training Center in regard to boosting the pilot training program from the present 7000 yearly capacity to a goal of 12,000 set by the War Department.

Quartermaster Defends Ft. Meade Contractor

WASHINGTON—Officials in charge of training camp construction at Fort Meade, Md., where laborers have reported waste and inefficiency, were defended by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, quartermaster general.

"We have been hearing a lot of wild tales about every one of our camps now building," Gen. Gregory said. Pressed for time as contractors are, it would indeed be surprising if there were not scattered instances of incompetency, both among foremen and workers."

Gen. Gregory added, "The contractor at Fort Meade is one of the largest and most reputable in this area and we have confidence in the firm."

The quartermaster General came out in defense of the contractor after reports had been published claiming that workers were being hired without being required to give a record of their work experience.

The Fort Meade contractor called stories of gross inefficiency "absolutely absurd." He pointed out his company was operating "100 per cent under the circumstances."

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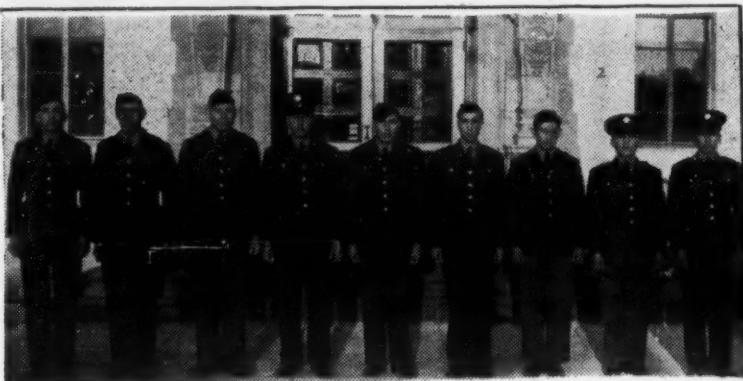
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Indian Recruits at Hamilton



THIS GROUP OF SIOUX INDIAN RECRUTS are all volunteers in the United States Army. They have applied themselves to hard work and study and are now completing their training at the Hamilton Field Air Base in California.

Indians Don War Paint For Uncle Sam

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif.—Last month word drifted into a peaceful Indian reservation in South Dakota that Uncle Sam was calling upon the young men of the country for military service. There was talk of a draft.

Nine full-blooded Sioux youths, employed as carpenters on a government rehabilitation building project on the reservation, listened gravely as they heard the message. The draft was explained to them, and as they pondered its meaning, the blood of their ancestors rebelled.

"No good," said Moses Ladeaux. "Since when has it been necessary to conscript the Sioux as fighters?"

Vandall Fast Horse nodded in stoical agreement. His grandfather chief had led the fierce Sioux in many battles, and the strain had not died out on the reservation.

Leo Red Hair laid down his hammer; Patrick White Horse tossed his saw aside. Acorn A. Adams and Jerome Brown Bull dropped the plank they were carrying. Leonard White Bull, Theodore Twiss, and Bert Bergen came down off the roof they had been working on. The group silently walked off the reservation and made their way to Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, where they presented themselves to the recruiting officer. Sixty years before their ancestors had paid a different kind of a visit to the then remote frontier post; war painted warriors riding in at dawn, bent low over their ponies with poised arrows, but their sons

The former carpenters were sent to the recruit detachment for training before starting their duties at the hospital. Officers at the hospital said they did not know yet what those duties would be, but said that the braves appeared to be ready for anything. At present, while the new barracks are under construction, they are living in conical army tents resembling the traditional tepees of their tribe.

Life at the air base is strange to them. They sniff the salt water of San Pablo Bay suspiciously, and find the thunder of the war birds' motors overhead in strange contrast to the peaceful atmosphere of the reservation they were raised on.

But they are proud of their uniforms and the fact that they are soldiers, and believe that their battle-scarred ancestors sleep peacefully in the knowledge that the Sioux are still warriors.

Gen. Andrews Inspects



BRIG. GEN. FRANK M. ANDRES, left, shown at Ft. Bragg, N. C., recently. On the day after his arrival he completed inspection of the reservation and troops. Right, is Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Hoyle, 9th Division, stationed at Ft. Bragg.

Dykstra Asks Draft Boards To Consider Deferments For All With Dependents

WASHINGTON—Local draft boards over the nation have been warned by Dr. C. D. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, not to confine their study of dependency to wives and children of registrants.

He emphasized that a registrant's support of his parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters also must be considered as a basis for dependency deferment from training.

In letters to the various State Selective Service boards, Dr. Dykstra stated that the theory of dependency deferment is that the draft should in no case make a public charge of dependents nor even reduce their support when it has been reasonable and where the support was bona fide.

The safety council, he said, is working with the War Department general staff on a program of simplification.

Lynch's Visit Post

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, and Mrs. Lynch left Monday after a visit of five days at this post. While here, the Army leader made a routine inspection of the Infantry School, Infantry Board and units of the 4th Division.

General and Mrs. Lynch were scheduled to visit Ft. Bragg, N. C., before returning to Washington.

Work on the Reception

Filipino Convicted on Spy Counts By Court Martial

MANILA, P. I.—Upon being convicted by a general military court martial Monday of conspiring to give military information, Capt. Romero of the Philippine Scouts was sentenced to serve 10 years at hard labor.

Romero, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, offered during his trial to admit to a brain operation to remove from his memory any military secret he might possess. He denied he had maps from Fort McKinley with the intention of selling them to foreign agents.

The Scout Captain was convicted of violating the 96th Article of War under four specifications: communicating secret military maps to persons unauthorized to receive them; unlawfully reproducing secret maps; entering into a conspiracy with Filipino civilians, and entering into a conspiracy to reproduce the maps.

As additional punishment, the officer was dishonorably discharged and required to forfeit all allowances. He received his sentence calmly while his American wife wept.

Indications were that Romeo's two alleged accomplices, Mario Cabrera and Ignacio Agbay, would be tried soon in a civil court, and two men alleged they were "frameup artists."

Too Many Doughboys In Dallas Guard

DALLAS—Texas Guard units found themselves overstocked with infantrymen as they prepared to mobilize for Federal service.

Recruiting campaigns high-sold so many rookies that the companies of the 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, went over the company mark of 114 men set by Washington.

Officers will begin to weed out some men by physical examination. Some may be transferred to other units short of foot soldiers. Cavalry and infantry officers discussed the possibility of transferring the doughboys to the Dallas cavalry which is short of full strength. Moves to Fort Bliss soon.

Dupont Activities Report

FT. DUPONT, Del.—Col. Gen. Ruhlen, CAC, who recently became commander of this post, has a thing functioning in smooth running.

Capt. H. Bennett Whipple, CA, has been transferred from post to Ft. Monroe where he is detailed as an instructor in the Artillery School.

The post recently was visited by Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, CA, Assistant Chief of Engineers.

Government to Count Motor Vehicles Available for National Defense

WASHINGTON—By Jan. 1 the government will begin making an inventory of all motor vehicles available for mobilization in an emergency, it was announced by the American Association of Motor Vehicles Administrators.

The statistical summary of available motor equipment will provide a link in national defense transportation, it was believed. This transportation requires that material be moved with speed but without interference from civilian cars and trucks.

Sidney J. Williams, public safety director of the National Safety Council, told of a serious conflict between Army and state authorities over the arrest of soldiers for traffic violations.

The Army training program makes the problem of unification of traffic rules among the various states more pressing than ever, Williams declared.

"It is a difficult problem at best," he said, "and it is complicated unnecessarily when the driver innocently follows some practice which he learned at home, but which is illegal in his present location."

The safety council, he said, is working with the War Department general staff on a program of simplification.

Living Quarters Scarce As Construction Starts At Camp Wolters

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—

have been moved out of barns to

way for workmen that have

come to this vicinity since

construction of the new Camp W

was begun. The camp is to be

placed at Center.

Army Engineers, contractors to the Quartermaster Corps are getting office space and moving the cantonment grounds. Formerly, army halls are being used for quarters temporarily. Contracts for gas electricity have been signed with the Brazos River Gas Company, city and the Texas Power & Company.

At the same time, the new buildings are being built.

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Production of First Draftees at Dix Accomplished Without a Hitch; Reception Center Staff Praised

FORT DIX, N. J.—Officers and enlisted men of the Reception Center here functioned without confusion during the production of the first draftees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Ninety minutes after the train pulled into the Fort Dix Station Monday, all trainees had been catalogued, fed a snack of sandwiches and coffee, and equipped with bedding. The receptionists checked in 3600 men during three days.

High-ranking officers credited the efficiency with which the draftees were handled to the reception center of who, under the direction of Lt. H. G. Paullin, have been conducting "dress rehearsals" for the event for several weeks.

There was no big ceremony attending the arrival of the trainees. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, post 44th Division commander, and aides made a brief inspection of the initial receiving point prior to the arrival of the train. Otherwise the post generally proceeded with the post generally proceeded with the duties of the day.

The new men will be isolated in the recruit center for two weeks. During this period they will spend days learning about the Army and what is expected of them. In the meantime they will be provided entertainment. They may also receive visitors.

At the end of that period, the trainees will be assigned to units of 44th Division, N. J. N. G., which comprised of men from their home districts. From then on their training will be the same as prescribed by the unit to which they have been assigned.

Two factors govern the assignment of new men to permanent units, Gen. Powell said. The first will be requirements of the regimental commanders for vocational specialists. Second, they will be sent to units containing men of the same geographic origin.

After the specialist vacancies are filled, the remainder of the men will be assigned to units in the four infantry regiments of the 44th. Gen. Powell said 1477 specialists are needed from the Division's war-strength of 5819 men. The first contingent is providing only 3600. The second group of trainees are expected to arrive after the first of the year.

Gen. Powell issued a warning to new men emphasizing that life at Fort Dix will be "no picnic." At the same time it won't be made too difficult for the new trainees. Every effort is being made by the command and by neighbors of the trainees that they have a good time.

Defense Contracts in Philadelphia Area Total Early Billion and a Half Since Mid-Summer

PHILADELPHIA—Contracts totaling \$19,766,175 were placed in the greater Philadelphia area between Aug. 15 and 31 by the National Defense Advisory Commission. The area comprises Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The commission disclosed that more than half the total was given to the

immediate Philadelphia area. The immediate Philadelphia area. The new flood of contracts brought to \$1,429,957,552 the total amount of defense orders the government has placed into the Philadelphia area since the middle of summer.

Most of the orders are for munitions, guns, tractor-trucks, airplane equipment and machine tools but miscellaneous items in the awards include everything from American flags to drugs.

On Wyoming Highways for Army Use

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Recognizing the need of strategic highways in modern, mobilized warfare, the state highway commission announced plans for the construction and maintenance of roads "along regular peacetime roads."

At the same time the commission announced that the proposed federal program of road construction "dovetail" with the state's plans. "We are hoping," they stated, "that the military road construction program will be separately financed by the federal government."

It was later announced that ten new routes of strategic military highways in the state had been outlined by federal officers.

Guard Officers Instruct in Hi-School Studies

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Guards who interrupted their schooling enter Federal service may continue their high school studies here. Seven former Ohio high school superintendents and teachers have volunteered their services for a program of weekly classes offering courses accredited by the Ohio department of education. All the instructors attached to the 186th Infantry. Courses in English, history and civics are scheduled at present. Geometry and civics will be held in March. The present enrollment is 30 men.

Kelly Has Polished Them Off



FINISHED FLIERS ARE EMERGING from the Army's advance flying fields—Kelly and Brooks—at San Antonio, Tex., after young Flying Cadets have received their basic training at Randolph Field and other training centers of the nation. In this photograph, Capt. Charles G. Harrington, Newburgh, N. Y., at left, is shown supervising the loading of a truck with soldiers from Kelly Field, who were sent to Langley Field to strengthen the 36th Pursuit Group (interceptor). They consisted of the 23d and 32d Pursuit Squadron (interceptor). Capt. Harrington is a member of the group staff.

Great Salt Lake Is Bombing Range

SALT LAKE CITY—The Great Salt Lake is an Army bombing range now—but only temporarily.

Sheepmen protested against the Army's use of the Wendover bombing range, so officers of the 7th Bombardment Squadron have chosen the lake as a practice zone. The Department of Interior is negotiating to clear the 650,000-acre Wendover range near the Nevada border.

Fleets of four-motored flying fortresses unload tons of smoke bombs on the lake each week. A floating target has been anchored off the lake's two barren, uninhabited islands.

The bombardments have attracted thousands of thrill-seekers. Although the bombs used on practice flights are relatively harmless, spectators have been warned to avoid any "duds" they might see lying around.

The drill course is several miles from the beaches where throngs of bathers congregate in summer.

Fort Bragg, Army's Largest Post, Is Preparing to Handle a Total Of 64,000 Men by Next June

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—Facilities of Ft. Bragg—largest Army reservation in the United States and containing the largest field artillery range in the world—are being rapidly expanded, with plans under way for the reception, quartering and training of at least 64,000 troops by next June.

When the reservation reaches its peak, the post will be the third largest community in North Carolina, its population being exceeded only by Charlotte and Winston-Salem. The reservation contains 122,000 acres and includes parts of Cumberland and Hoke counties.

As an important part of the building project, construction is under way for a cantonment hospital of 2000 beds. This hospital will cover an area 800 by 433 yards and will contain 112 buildings. These will be mainly of one story each, varying from 90 to 150 feet in length, the buildings being separated by a distance of 40 feet. They will include an administration building; a surgical operating building; eye, ear, nose and throat clinic; and various buildings for laboratory and X-ray. Comodious facilities for a physical therapy department have been provided and there will be a dental clinic with chairs for 15 operators.

The hospital staff will consist of approximately 72 medical officers, 240 nurses and 648 enlisted men, Medical Department. Quarters for the entire staff will be built in the hospital area. An ideal site has been selected in a central location at the highest point of Fort Bragg. Construction is proceeding rapidly and the entire project is expected to be completed by January 15, 1941.

In order to complete facilities needed for incoming increments of selective service men, due to arrive by the spring of 1941, plans are being made for a second hospital to contain 1500 beds. Authorization for this project is expected shortly, upon receipt of which work will begin.

The climate and soil in the Sandhills District furnish an ideal environment for the housing and training of soldiers and the sick rate at Fort Bragg is among the lowest of the Army. North Carolinians may well be proud of the part their State is taking in the National Defense Program.

Stripers Take K. P. for a Day

CAMP McQUAIDE, Calif.—Came the revalooshun to Camp McQuaide this week, but it wasn't the red or Marxian variety, merely a minor social upheaval.

Noncoms of Battery A—20 of them—dunked their lily-whites in dishwafer and gave the K. P.'s a rest.

Sgt. Fred Greening turned out the best "meal on record," he says.

Staff Sgt. Sam Rios, boss of the battery's MT, headed the dishwashing detail. Cpl. Trevor Moore drilled noncoms as waiters.

It's an annual tradition of the outfit that stripers take over these duties for a day.

More Guns Wanted on U. S. Planes

NEW YORK—The Army will wait till more returns are in before passing final judgment on American warplanes now fighting for Britain.

They're good, but the British have raised some doubts as to whether their fighting qualities come up to the standards set for them. Besides, none of the planes for which Britain has placed orders is yet in quantity production.

Poor armament (not enough guns) is the chief complaint. That applies both to the fighters and bombers.

Eight machine guns have been standard equipment for several years on the Boeing bomber. The relatively tiny British Spitfire and Hurricane fighters carry an equal number of guns. And these planes have greater speed.

Coming off the Buffalo assembly line are new Curtiss P-40 fighters, carrying only four guns. Half of them are being shipped to England. Of the new American single-engine fighting planes, only one—the Bell Airacobras—is designed to carry a small cannon. This is standard equipment on at least one type of German fighter.

Only two types of American planes have been delivered in numbers to Europe since the war began. Flown by French pilots, the Curtiss Hawk did well until the fall of France. It was comparatively slow but it had great maneuverability. The P-40 is a later and faster edition of the Hawk.

The British are said to be more than satisfied with the Lockheed Hudson bomber as an off-shore patrol plane. But evidence is still lacking on the fighting qualities of new American pursuit planes and our new bombers. That applies to the Bell, Curtiss, Lockheed and Vultee fighters, and the Boeing, Consolidated, Douglas and Martin bombers.

Test New Bomber

WASHINTGON—The 8-25 medium bombardment airplane is undergoing inspection and testing by Air Corps officers and engineers at the plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif.

The War Department described this new medium bombardment airplane as an all metal monoplane of conventional design with an internally braced mid-wing. The landing gear is fully retractable and is of tricycle design. It is powered with two 14-cylinder two-row radial air cooled engines. Propellers are of the controllable-pitch constant-speed full-feathering type.

The airplane carries a crew of five and full navigation and radio equipment.

Make 357 Promotions In One Week

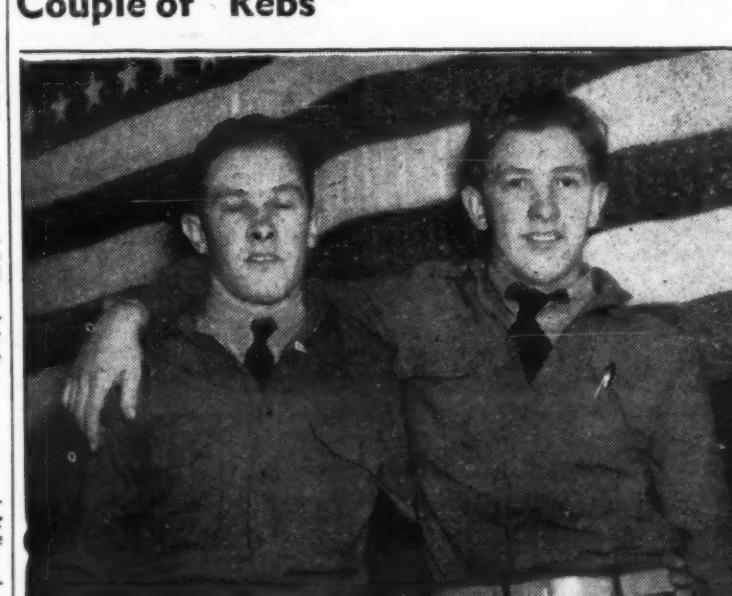
CAMP MURRAY, Wash.—Three hundred and fifty-seven soldiers of the 186th Infantry, 41st Division, were promoted last week.

Every unit in the regiment, from the Band to Company M, was affected by the wholesale advancements. Headquarters Company reported 81, with Staff Sergeant Charles W. King leading the field by drawing the chevrons of a master sergeant.

Company D recorded 29 promotions; and 24 went to the Regimental Band. The rest were allotted to other companies.

The 186th Infantry is undergoing intensive training, and the men are shaping up well, according to Maj. Gen. George A. White, Division Commander.

ment for the housing and training of soldiers and the sick rate at Fort Bragg is among the lowest of the Army. North Carolinians may well be proud of the part their State is taking in the National Defense Program.



RUSSELL E. AND RICHARD E. BARNARD (there's your "REB"), twins from Bloomington, Md., recently enlisted in the Army at Baltimore. Brought up together on a farm in Garrett County, the 18-year-old youths were glad to have the opportunity of serving together. Because they know their horses, they enlisted for service in the Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

—Army Signal Corps Photo

Cadres for New Coast Artillery Units To Be Furnished by Regular Army CAC

Cadres for Coast Artillery Units soon to be formed, and for instructor personnel for Coast Artillery Replacement Centers, will be furnished by Regular Army Coast Artillery organizations listed below. Cadres and instructor personnel will be required during the period December 10, 1940-February 15, 1941.

The personnel will be selected with the greatest care, says the War Department. Each soldier will be fully qualified for the grade and specialist qualification he is to perform. It is not necessary that he actually hold the grade or rating at the time of selection. If he is not qualified this time, each soldier will be given necessary training to qualify him for his prospective duty.

Individuals in cadres will fill original vacancies in their new units. They will create vacancies in the grades or ratings held by them upon their departure from their parent units.

Units to be formed, parent organizations of cadres, and composition of cadres are shown below:

1. 93d CA (AA), Vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., 69th CA (AA), Master Sergeant (Supply), 1; First Sergeants, 16; Sergeants, 72; Corporals, 86; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 103.

2. 94th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wil-

mington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.

3. 95th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wil-

mington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.

4. 96th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wil-

mington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), same as above.

5. 97th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wil-

mington, N. C., 70th CA (AA), same as above.

6. 98th CA (AA), Vicinity of Wil-

mington, N. C., 65th CA (AA), same as above.

Tactical Overhead, Miscellaneous

Station, Wilmington, N. C., 63d CA (AA), 2 Group Hq. Master Sergeants,

1 First Sergeants, 1; 65th CA (AA),

1 Group Hq., Sergeants 2; Corporals,

1; 70th CA (AA), 1 Group Hq., Pvts.

1st Cl. or Pvts. 8.

8. 2d Bn., 18th CA (HD), Harbor

Defenses of San Francisco, 6th CA (HD), First Sergeants, 4; Sergeants,

16; Corporals, 15; Pvts. 1st Cl. or

Pvts. 17.

9. Replacement Center, Galveston,

Tex., 69th CA (AA), 2 Btrvs., Hq.

Btry; 1 Btry., Searchlight; 4 Btrvs.,

AA Gun; 8 Btrvs., AA Aut. Weapons;

1 Group Hq., See (7) above; 4 Bn

Hq., Battalion Headquarter, Cor-

porals, 2; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 6.

10. Replacement Center, San

Diego, Calif., 65th CA (AA), 1 Btry.,

Searchlight; 2 Btrvs., Hq. Btry; 2

Btrvs., AA Guns; 2 Btrvs., AA Aut.

Weapons; 2 Bn Hq., See (9) above;

8th CA (HD) 1 Btry., Hq. Btry.; 4

Btrvs., 155 mm. Guns; 1 Bn Hq., See

(9) above; 1 Group Hq., See (7)

above; 14th CA (HD), 2 Bn Hq., See

(9) above; 3 Btrvs., HD Battery; 2

Btrvs., 155 mm. Gun Btry.; 18th CA

(HD), HD of Columbia, 3 Btrvs.,

HD Battery; 13th CA (HD), HD of

Pensacola, 1 Btry., Hq. Btry.; 2

Btrvs., HD Btry.; 2 Btrvs., 155 mm.

Guns; 1 Bn Hq., See (9) above.

11. Replacement Center, Fort

Eustis, Va., 2d CA (HD), 4 Btrvs.,

Hq. Btry.; 6 Btrvs., HD Btry.; 8 Bn Hq.,

See (9) above; 2 Group Hq., See (7)

above; 11th CA (HD), 4 Btrvs., Hq.

Btry. all types; 1 Btrv., 155 mm. Gun

Btry.; 6 Btrvs., HD Btry.; 7 Bn Hq.,

See (9) above; 1 Group Hq., See

(7) above; 13th CA (HD), HD of

Charleston, 2 Btrvs., HD Btry.; 13th

AC (HD), HD of Key West, 2 Btrvs.,

HD Btry.; 52d CA (RY), 2 Btrvs.,

Arty.; 62d CA (AA), 2 Btrvs.,

Searchlight; 8 Btrvs., AA Gun; 8

Btrvs., AA Aut. Weapons; 70th CA

(AA), 8 Btrvs., AA Aut. Weapons.

12. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 36th CA Btrv.

9th CA (HD), (AA) Camp Edwards,

Mass., First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants,

1; Corporals, 1; Pvts. 1st Cl. or

Pvts. 3.

13. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 84th CA Brig.

7th CA (AA), (AA) Fort Bragg,

N. C., same as above.

14. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 38th CA Brig.

7th CA (AA), (AA) Camp Stewart,

Near Savannah, Ga.

15. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 83d CA Brig.,

89th CA (AA), (AA) Camp Hulen,

Tex., same as above.

16. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 29th CA Brig.,

89th CA (AA), (AA) Fort Bliss,

Tex., same as above.

17. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 37th CA Brig.,

89th CA (AA), (AA) March Field,

Calif., same as above.

18. Hq. & Hq. Btry., 40th CA Brig.,

74th CA (AA), (AA) Fort Sheridan,

Ill., same as above.

The following gives composition of

cadres for various types of Coast

Artillery Batteries:

Headquarters Battery (All types),

First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6;

Corporals, 13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts.

10. Total 28.

AA Gun Battery, First Sergeants,

1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 13; Pvts.

1st Cl. or Pvts. 10. Total 30.

Searchlight Battery, AA, HD, or

155 mm. Gun, First Sergeants, 1;

Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 10; Pvts. 1st

Cl. or Pvts. 16. Total 33.

AA Automatic Weapons Battery,

First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6;

Corporals, 13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts.

10. Total 30.

155 mm. Gun Battery, First Ser-

geants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals,

13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 10. Total

30.

Harbor Defense Battery, First Ser-

geants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals,

13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 10. Total

30.

Railway Artillery Battery, First Ser-

geants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals,

13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 10. Total

30.

Common to all Batteries, Sergeants' duties include Mess Sergeant and Supply Sergeant; duties of Corporals; Battery Clerks and Communications Clerks; Privates 1st Class or Privates; Cooks and General Mechanics.

Other non-commissioned ratings

have duties pertaining to Coast Artillery possessed by various military specialists such as Instrument Ser-

geants, Gun Commanders, Instrument Operators, Machine Gunners,

Meteorologists, Observers, Searchlight Operators, Plotters, Fuze Set-

ters, etc.

Searchlight Battery, AA, HD, or

155 mm. Gun, First Sergeants, 1;

Sergeants, 6; Corporals, 10; Pvts. 1st

Cl. or Pvts. 16. Total 33.

AA Automatic Weapons Battery,

First Sergeants, 1; Sergeants, 6;

Corporals, 13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts.

10. Total 30.

155 mm. Gun Battery, First Ser-

geants, 1; Sergeants, 6; Corporals,

13; Pvts. 1st Cl. or Pvts. 10. Total

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Ah, Wud the Power the Gift to Gie Us—to Be As Fast As Ithers See Us!



THEY LOOK PLENTY HOT but they're not—these old tank monsters at Fort Meade, Md. The picture shows a group of the now obsolete tanks that were built for the U. S. Army during the World War. The machines are too slow and cumbersome for combat duty today since all armies of the world that have been outfitted up to the minute have speedy tanks and motorized vehicles of all descriptions. Our Army authorities recently turned some tanks of the above type over to Canada for training purposes but we still have a good many left, scattered around Army posts and in museums.

—Baltimore Sun Photo

259 Tanks Slither In Georgia Mud As Troops Stage Mimic War

FORT BENNING, Ga.—This is one of the best improved establishments in the U. S. Army, but at full-scale field exercises this week rain and fog hampered the movements of tanks and paratroopers and brought war down to its ultimate focus—the soggy doughboy, the man in the mud.

Two hundred fifty-nine hell-buggies of the First Armored Division struggled through the slick red mud in support of foot troops to demonstrate the power of a modern field force. The 501st Parachute Battalion, only one in the Army, was forced to cancel its mass jumping plans because of the weather. The conventional soldier trudged through the wet, his rifle and bayonet in his hands.

In the wake of an artillery assault and theoretical hail of aerial bombs, the tanks raced over fields and rode through mud over small trees to overwhelm a simulated enemy force. More than 3,000 tank troopers, artillery and ground soldiers took part in the show.

The tanks included nine new medium vehicles weighing 20 tons. After they had raced forward in irregular formation over a half-mile front, an advance guard crept down the banks of Ochiltree creek under heavy supporting fire. This was to demonstrate how a stream crossing might be forced without waiting for engineers to build a bridge.

Mo.-Kans. Selectees Praised by Officers

LEAVENWORTH, Kans.—Missouri and Kansas selectees were praised by Army officers upon their arrival at Fort Leavenworth. Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, post commander, said:

"If the first group received at the induction center is a cross section of the nation's manhood, we need have no fear about the quality of a large part of our new Army." The inducted men will remain at the center from four to eight days and will then be transferred to units at Fort Riley, Kans., and Camp Robinson, Ark.

Group Elects Officers to Head Reserve Corps Unit

KANSAS CITY—Members of the medical section of the Officers Reserve Corps elected the following officers to head their local organization:

Capt. E. N. Veggard, president; Capt. C. C. Carter, vice-president; Capt. J. M. Nelson, secretary-treasurer; Capt. L. W. Krings, medical administrator; Capt. E. N. Davis, assistant treasurer; Capt. T. M. Peterman, aid as to president.

At the last meeting Capt. Veggard and Capt. Carter held a discussion on "Duties of Summer Encampment."

Veteran Master Sergeant Now a Warrant Officer

FORT BENNING, Ga.—After holding the highest rank the Army offers an enlisted man—that of master sergeant—for 16 years, John C. Stanford of the Infantry School Detachment here has been made a Warrant officer in the Regular Army. The warrant officer enlisted on Apr. 7, 1917, in the A. E. F., where he served until the World War was over. After attaining the rank of 1st sergeant, he served in the tank corps from 1919 until 1923, and upon being promoted to the grade of master sergeant, served with the Tank Schools from 1923 until 1932.

The tankman came to Fort Benning in 1932 and was assigned to duty with the Reproduction Plant of the Infantry School. He will retain his present position, that of production manager of the plant, and assistant to Maj. James H. McDonough.

Northwest Air District



A NEW COMMAND was given Maj. Gen. John F. Curry as he was elevated to his present rank recently with assignment as Commander of the Northwest Air District, Spokane, Wash. Gen. Curry has been commanding the 10th Pursuit Wing at Hamilton Field, Calif. He is a native of New York and a graduate of West Point.

Miami Home Guards Want Uniforms

MIAMI—Regretting that city funds were unavailable for the purpose, Mayor Alexander Orr Jr. was forced to deny the request of the McAllister Volunteers for \$3,000 to purchase uniforms and other home guard equipment.

The mayor explained to Maj. C. L. Libby, commandant of the unit, that such responsibility was one of national or state government, and that the municipality could make no such appropriations.

Army Will Ask Next Congress For 5 Billion

WASHINGTON—The Army will ask the next Congress for an additional \$5,000,000,000 if it is thought necessary to defend the Western Hemisphere with 3,000,000 men.

The cost of equipping such a force would be 8,000,000,000 dollars, authoritative sources said, but 3,000,000,000 remain unexpended from current appropriations.

Present plans call for 2,000,000,000 men under arms by June 30, 1942. General Marshall has estimated that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men would be needed if a major war were to break out in this hemisphere.

The \$3,000,000,000 still unspent, it was said, has been deferred, pending settlement of plans to give rearment orders priority over those of industry.

Contemplated is the purchase of \$600,000,000 in guns and tanks, \$300,000,000 in planes, \$600,000,000 for clothing, transportation and bedding, \$200,000,000 for expanding military posts, and \$465,000,000 for industrial plant construction and expansion.

German Vet of World War Meets "enemy" Officer He Opposed in Battle

CAMDEN, N. J.—Twenty-two years ago Anton Schmager fought on the Somme in the World War as a German machine gunner. Today he is in America. A few days ago he took his son to the recruiting office here, where the boy enlisted in the Corps of Engineers.

As the recruiting officer behind the desk was questioning Rudolph, Schmager felt he had met the officer before. He had. The officer was Col. Lee Summer, who fought in the Somme battle—on the American side.

Quartermaster to Dix

FT. DIX, N. Y.—Maj. George Wald, QMC, post quartermaster here, is to be assigned to the 91st Quartermaster Battalion at Ft. Dix in the near future.

Mechanized Force Reveals Striking Power at Fort Knox Demonstration

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Clanging and rattling through smoke screens, with bullets from 300 machine guns drumming tattoos on their steel flanks, 70 tanks recently demonstrated to visiting newspaper men the strength of the Army's new striking power.

Live ammunition was used, officers explained, largely to accustom troops to battle conditions. Afterward a careful check proved the tanks had come through the heavy barrage with no casualties to the personnel.

Confronted by the seemingly impossible task of expanding itself twelve-fold, the Armored Force has already increased its strength three and a half times since its formation, July 10, with an initial complement of 7,400 men and 1,800 vehicles. It is hoped that by next summer it will be a self-contained army of 84,000 men and 20,000 tanks, scout cars, motorcycles, half-track carriers and trucks.

Organized around the nucleus of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (mechanized) and a considerable portion of the Infantry's skeletonized tank units, Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has created two armored divisions that are now about 70 per cent equipped with fairly modern weapons.

A third division will be formed in March, and another in June. Personnel trained in the first two divisions, together with Selectees, will be assigned to the newer units.

The recent demonstration was the first public display, and probably the greatest concentration of American mechanized forces ever assembled. Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, acting chief of the force during the illness of General Chaffee, ordered a road review of the first armored division and force and armored car headquarters unit.

The review revealed that the Force has considerable obsolescent material and somewhat outmoded equipment. But these deficiencies are being rapidly replaced. New 22-ton medium tanks, mounting a 75-mm howitzer, should be delivered next spring; and the new half-track scout cars will be issued as soon as they come off the assembly lines.

The 1st Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, has about 75 of the new light tanks, each mounting a 37-mm instead of the 50-caliber machine gun. The 2nd Division, at Fort Benning, has a comparable number; and it is reported that about one hundred are being manufactured each month.

Expansions Planned

For military drill purposes, older tanks fill in for the medium tanks in the organization. When complete, each division will have an armored brigade composed of three regiments, two light and one medium. Each brigade will have 274 light and 110 medium tanks, an artillery regiment of 105-mm howitzers and an engineer battalion.

With the armored brigades will be other important elements: Planes for observation and bombing, a battalion consisting of a company of riflemen in fast moving trucks. There will also be a detachment of motorcycle troops. To complete the combat forces will be a supporting infantry-artillery team, composed of

an infantry regiment and a howitzer battalion. An echelon of quartermaster, ordnance and medical troops will also be attached.

While styled similarly to the German armored divisions that swept through the lowlands and France, General Scott said the unit was not patterned after those of the Germans. Rather, he said, it conforms to the plans worked out by American Army tankmen during the past ten years, which were proved correct by the success of quite similar German units on the battlefield.

Gen. George C. Marshall some months ago announced that the plans were to create ten armored divisions in the American Army; but there is some speculation as to whether this figure will go beyond six divisions.

To Be Completed By June

By June it is expected that the armored divisions will be entirely equipped, except that all the new medium tanks will not yet be supplied, and the complete replacement of 75's by 155's will not be accomplished.

Ten separate General Headquarters Reserve tank battalions are planned. One exists now at Fort Meade, Md., and another is being organized at Fort Knox as the tank companies from the National Guard divisions of Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Illinois report for duty.

At Fort Knox, the principal task is schooling and preparation. At present there is an enrollment of 225 officers and 1,800 enlisted men. By February, Lt. Col. Stephen J. Henry, commandant, expects to have at least 5,000 students, and to be graduating 500 each week. It is not an easy task. The Armored Force requires a large proportion of skilled technicians. Recruits attend school and are graduated as drivers, radio operators, gunners and other specialists.

The first thousand selectees reported early this week and were assigned to the First Division. After three months of special recruit training they will be assigned to companies and taught to be tankmen.

The second draft of Selectees is scheduled to arrive on December 2, and will bring the First Division up to full strength of 11,500 men.

New Mess Halls at Chanute To Cost Nearly Half Million

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Construction has begun on two new halls here that will accommodate 6,000 men each. Maj. B. F. Vandervoort, construction quartermaster at the post, said the two new buildings would cost nearly a half million dollars. At present there are two other mess halls at the field—the main hall in the permanent barracks and the one in the older section.

Blessed Events at Post

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Two babies were born at the station hospital here this week. A daughter was born to Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Nelson, 1st Training Battalion, and a son to Tech Sgt. and Mrs. Clarence A. Auger, medical detachment.

First Negro Unit Of Artillery now Training at Sill

FORT SILL, Okla. — The country's first Negro artillery unit, the 349th F. A., demonstrated to visiting newspaper men the rapidity with which American soldiers can be fashioned.

Although reactivated only three months ago, the colored regiment marched with all the precision and snap of veterans. They passed in review before a delegation of the press engaged in special War Department tour of defense installations, and then fired a gunnery problem, bracketing their target with the initial shots.

Our peacetime armies have long had Negro cavalry and infantry troops. Only recently the 24th Infantry celebrated its 71st anniversary. It was colored troops of the 11th Cavalry that bore the brunt of Pancho Villa's raid into Columbus, in 1916. Two months later, reconnaissance detachments of the 10th Cavalry, on the punitive expedition into Mexico, distinguished themselves in the fight at Carrizal against overwhelming numbers and with heavy casualties. Other Negro regiments possess proud records and many battle streamers on their colors.

To Col. A. L. P. Sands goes the honor of commanding the first Negro artillery. The officers are white, but its men are mostly recruits from Texas and Oklahoma. But there is a leavening of old timers, mostly non-coms, drawn chiefly from Regular Army sources.

One of them, Sgt. Hansen Outley, fired, on November 11, 1918, his regiment's last shot in the World War. For a time he acted as chief of staff of the Liberian Army, learned to fly in Germany, and has 1,500 hours flying time.

The visiting newspaper men reported that signs of tremendous expansion were in evidence everywhere. The 51,300-acre reservation is the home of the Army's new artillery school.

Considerable construction remains to be done, but because of the relatively mild climate, quartering of the personnel under canvas is not objectionable. The greatest handicap under which the construction engineers labor, is the lack of modern equipment.

The firing watched by the news men was part of the instruction courses of the field artillery school, of 12 weeks' duration. The shooting was directed by student officers and their instructors. A bore-safe precision fuse, relatively new to the service, was used in the shells. Nearly 850 students, from second lieutenants up to generals, are expected to be busy eight hours a day in the school by mid-winter.

Brig. Gen. D. C. Cubbison, commandant of the school, predicted that eventually enrollment would exceed the record of the World War days when 1,200 officers were here under instruction.

Chicago Selectees Warmly Welcomed At Ft. Sheridan

CHICAGO — Strapping youngsters 199 of them, called to duty under the peacetime conscription law, were inducted into service at the 122d F. A. Armory last week.

Capt. Carl Goering administered the oath in a club room of the armory, decorated with mementoes of the regiment's service on the Mexican Border and the World War. It was an inspiring setting for the younger men.

James Manning, 26 years old, was the first to pass all medical tests. He stands 6 ft. 4 1/2 inches, and was pronounced a fine specimen by examining physicians.

Immediately after the induction the first contingent of accepted recruits were shipped to Fort Sheridan. Upon arrival they were greeted by a 66-piece band and a guard of honor to escort them to the parade ground. There, Brig. Gen. Clyde R. Abraham, post commander, delivered an address of welcome, stressing the democratic institutions of the Army.

The first night the recruits found their bunks made down, waiting for them. But if they had any illusion that such service would be permanent, it was quickly dispelled by an old-time sergeant. "You're in the Army now," he told them. "And after tomorrow each man will be responsible for the care of his own bunk. Now turn in and get a good night's sleep. You'll need it!"

Here's How Its Done



WHEN YOU SHOW YOUR SISTER HOW to make up a bed, you're getting good. In this picture, Cpl. Roy Schuster, 213th Coast Artillery Regiment, is shown demonstrating to his sister, Betty, how a soldier makes his own bed.

—Philadelphia Inquirer Photo

Army Titles Come from Many Tongues

WASHINGTON — Seems that the Greeks were about the only nation which had no word for American military titles.

Most everybody else did. The names stretch back into Dutch, Middle English, Scandinavian, Old French, Spanish and Latin.

At the bottom of the Army is the private. If there is anybody less private than a private in the Army he has not come to official notice—so that isn't the origin of the term. The name probably dates from the private armies of feudal barons in Europe.

A notch up comes the corporal. His name is derived from the Latin "caput," meaning head and, therefore, chief. Strangely enough, that's where the captain gets his title too. The sergeant is simply one who serves. In the Army he serves to carry out the instructions of commissioned officers.

The obvious original meaning of lieutenant was a deputized commanding officer. It's French, of

course—lieu (place); tenant (holding). The major used to be a sergeant major—a superior servant would be the literal translation. He was a battalion officer under the regimental commander.

Next above the major is the lieutenant colonel and above him the colonel. The colonel gets his title from imperial Rome—the one who commanded a column. And since the column often contained an entire legion, the rank then was much the same as it is today when the colonel commands a regiment.

The colonel takes orders from a brigadier general.

Brigadier is from an Italian word meaning "brawl." Go on from there. The word brigand (robber) is its cousin. A major general was simply a greater general than a brigadier. The general, of course, is the Army's top man, and a lieutenant general is his "vice-president," therefore senior to the major general.

Army Can Use Cargadors And Lots of Other Fellows

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif. — Cargadors who enter the Army will probably find themselves employed as—cargadors. The same rule applies to balloon basket repairmen, topographical computers, ex-junkmen, laundry foremen, erstwhile employees of Walt Disney, embalmers and forage inspectors. In the Army, junkmen are known as "salvage men."

With its World War experience behind it, the Army this time is going to fit a million square plugs to a million square holes. So as not to overlook anyone, the new classification system is going to be applied not only to the one-year trainees, but to every man in the Army.

Here at Hamilton Field, where recruits are received daily, Capt. Herbert S. Beeks is in charge of the classification work. He and a staff of 12 enlisted men sit at tables and interview new men. A standard form, 10 by 12 inches, closely ruled, is filled out for each recruit. Among other things, information on the card includes, entertainment experience, linguistic ability, education, athletic prowess, previous occupation, physical condition and the type of duty he man desires.

After the cards are filled out, the men are given aptitude tests, grades of which are entered on their records. The cards are then passed through modern filing machines, where 272 separate occupation classifications are listed. Then if Lt. Charles W.

Plan New C. A. C. Base

LEWES, Del. — Site for a Coast Artillery base to defend the billions of dollars worth of industries located in the vicinities of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Trenton will likely be located at Lewes, Del., or Cape May. The decision is in the hands of Army Engineers.

Trade Barriers Hinder Defense Program

LOS ANGELES — Lack of uniformity in State trucking laws was blamed here recently for impeding the progress of National Defense. Speaking before the convention of the American Trucking Association, Morris H. Glazer of Washington, D. C., said:

"There are some 3,000 trade barriers of one kind or another," many of which directly affect motor trucking. "Already these barriers have affected the National Defense program."

"Recently the Army wanted a lot of horses shipped from Oregon to Monterey. California truck operators couldn't do the job because they could not load their equipment nearly as heavily in Oregon as is legal in California."

"Shipment of plane parts from a southern state to Baltimore is hampered because of low maximum load limits in the south as well as high freight rates."

First L. A. Recruits At Ft. MacArthur

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The first contingent of Southern California men, including 60 from L. A., to be inducted swung promptly into Army life.

They took lessons from Regulars on how to make up their bunks, enjoyed their first meal—roast beef—and looked like soldiers as soon as they got on their uniforms.

Sixty-two checked in at Fort MacArthur, where they were issued clothing and equipment. Settled in quarters, they appeared for dinner in uniform. Later they were interviewed concerning their occupational aptitudes.

Of the selectees received at MacArthur, 311 were to go to Fort Ord, near Monterey, and to Fort Rosencrans.

One hundred will stay at MacArthur for 90 days and then be assigned to the 3rd Coast Artillery. Other Southern Californians will go to posts throughout the West.

56th Cavalry Brigade Ordered to Active Duty

HOUSTON — Four units of the 56th Cavalry Brigade, first Texas National Guard elements to be ordered into active duty, were mobilized last week for a period of training and check-up preparatory to their transfer to Fort Bliss the following Monday for a year's training. It has a complement of 400 men.

"We are a nation gone soft," declared Brig. Gen. W. B. Pyron, in explaining the necessity of training. "It will take six months to get the men in physical condition and another six months to train them in the use of modernized arms," he said.

Shelby Rifle Range Ready for Action In January

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — January should see the beginning of range target practice here, according to Col. A. E. Henderson, commanding officer of the 112th Engineers. Construction is being pushed rapidly and facilities should be available by the first of the year.

Eight ranges will be built, at aggregate cost of \$350,000. They will be located in a six-mile square about 10 miles southeast of main camp.

The range will be 4,200 feet wide, and 2,000 yards long. It will require 7,000 cubic yards of concrete to construct protection for targets working in the butts.

Members of the rifle range board appointed by Maj. Gen. R. S. Beightler, Sr., Commanding General of the 37th Division, are: Colonel Henderson, Maj. H. S. Perry, 112th Q. Capt. Neal Moler, 37th Division office, Lt. Colonel Reese, executive officer of the 166th Inf., and Maj. White, 324th Inf. The latter will serve as range officer.

Seven Ohio Officers Get Special Assignments At Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Seven Ohio officers, members of the 37th Division, now undergoing a year's training at Camp Shelby, Miss., have received special assignments in the division headquarters, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general, has announced.

They are Lt. Col. Loren G. Wadom, Columbus, assistant to the division plans and training officer; Maj. William H. Crawford, Toledo, 10th Inf., assistant to the division supply officer; Capt. Knox P. Pruden, Columbus, 74th Infantry Brigade, assistant to the adjutant general; Capt. Ralph L. Wolf, Columbus, 166th Inf., intelligence officer, and Capt. Charles Coulter, Cleveland, aide to Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general.

First Lt. Raymond J. Novak, Akron, 112th Quartermaster Regt., quartermaster, welfare officer; 1st Lt. Edward W. Gephart, Fostoria, 116th Inf., Field Artillery, assistant to the division inspector and 2d Lt. Paul Bowsher, 136th Field Artillery, assistant to the division ordnance officer.

Mitchel Unit Arrives

The USAT "American Legion" docked in Balboa early on the morning of Nov. 13th, with such portions of the 9th Bombardment Group as are not proceeding later by air from their former base at Mitchel Field for N. Y. This contingent arrived under the command of Maj. Milton Stone, Air Reserve, and consisted of 45 officers and 641 enlisted men. The air echelon of approximately twenty bombers, commanded by Col. Ross Cole, A. C., as Group Commander, will bring an additional 10 officers and 66 men.

All hands were full of eagerness to catch the first glimpses of the new surroundings and nearby Albrook Field was the mecca for impromptu inspection parties as soon as they got on their uniforms.

Sixty-two checked in at Fort MacArthur, where they were issued clothing and equipment. Settled in quarters, they appeared for dinner in uniform. Later they were interviewed concerning their occupational aptitudes.

Of the selectees received at MacArthur, 311 were to go to Fort Ord, near Monterey, and to Fort Rosencrans.

One hundred will stay at MacArthur for 90 days and then be assigned to the 3rd Coast Artillery. Other Southern Californians will go to posts throughout the West.

As the 37th Group Construction party was evacuating the camp for a return to their permanent station at Albrook Field, they endeavored to make the new arrivals from Long Island feel thoroughly at home. Such details as erecting street signs appropriately labeled, "Broadway" "42nd Street," "Times Square" etc.

After the party had settled in, Capt. W. Anderson, former head of the armament school here, retired a year ago. Last week he was returned to active duty.

Captain Anderson is ordered to the Army Air Corps' new training schools at Moffett Field.

24,000 Bombers for U. S., Britain Part of Air Expansion Plan

WASHINGTON—As the automotive industry moved into the national defense picture this week, one of the greatest factory expansion programs in the history of the nation got under way. It was industry's answer to the need for thousands of airplanes.

Almost simultaneously it was announced that two new plane assembly plants would be built in the Midwest, and that the nation's plane factories had increased their floor space nearly eight million square feet in the past year.

These were prime indications that industry can and will gear for the job of making both the U. S. and Britain supreme in the air.

The two plants, one of which will be in Detroit, will assemble parts for 4,000 British and American bombers. Three types of planes have been tentatively selected for the huge procurement program. They are the twin-engined Martin B-26 attack bomber, the twin-engined North American B-25 attack bomber and the four-motored Consolidated B-24 long range bomber. Each of the two plants managed by the plane-makers will probably have two assembly lines. One will pass the factory's own product. Production of the four-motored job will be split between the plants, and each will have a separate assembly line for this purpose.

Will Employ 27,000

While no final estimate on the cost of these plants has been given, the frequently mentioned \$21,000,000 figure would indicate floor space of more than 2,700,000 square feet, and employment of 27,000 persons. Such layout would have a capacity of 100 planes a year, it is estimated.

Power plants for the 24,000 bombers, totalling 64,000 engines of 1500 horsepower each, will be of the radial air-cooled type produced by the division Wright and Pratt & Whitney. Some subcontracts on these have been let to Ford and may soon be announced for Buick and Studebaker.

So rapidly is the picture of airplane expansion changing that new survey must be made in December

and January, the Aeronautical Chamber to bring statistics up to date.

Made Great Strides

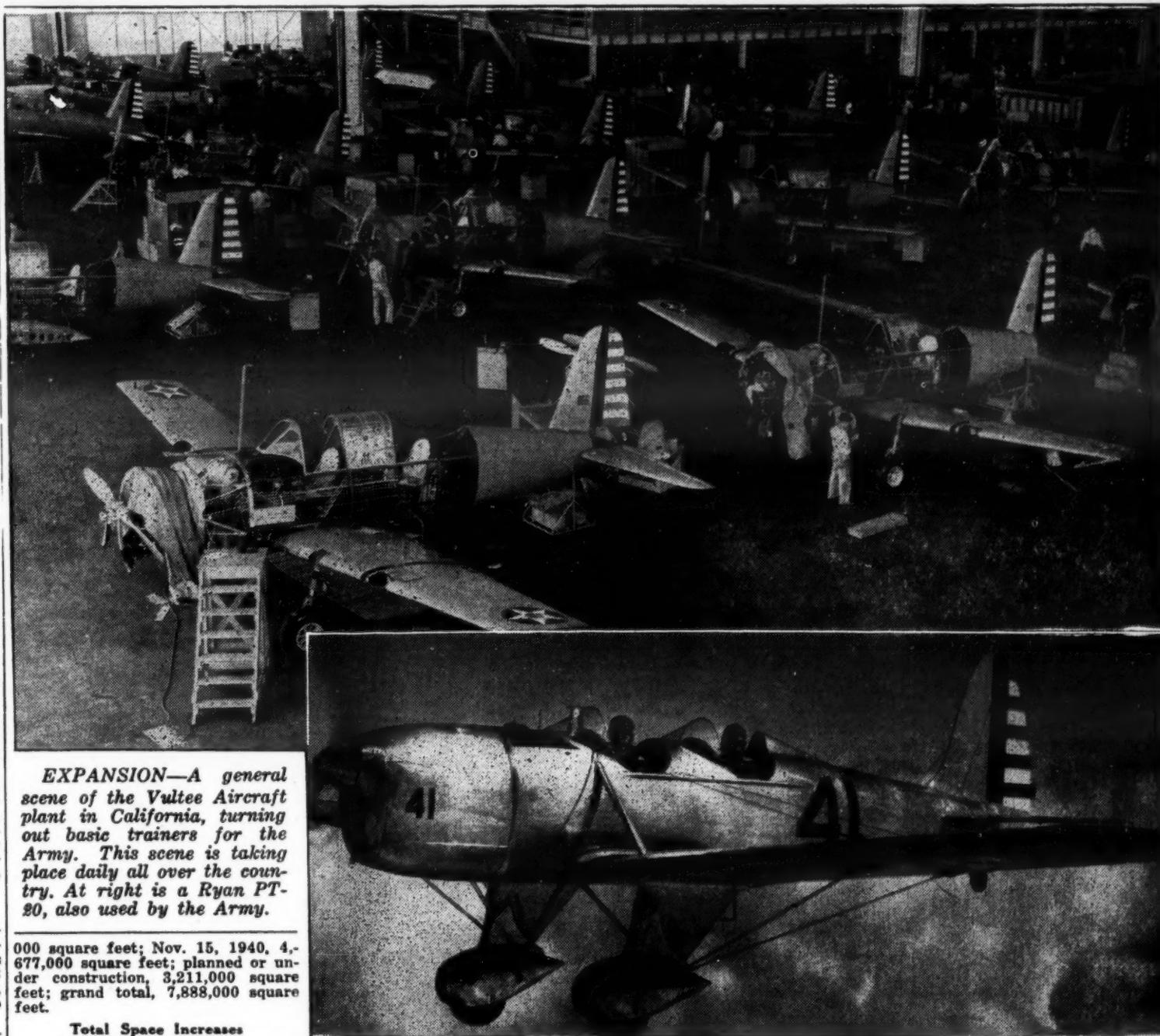
When the war started in September, 1939, the nation's leading airplane, engine and propeller factories had a total floor space of 9,128,143 square feet. By mid-November, 1940, this working area was increased to 16,703,230 square feet.

When the present expansion programs are completed in 1942, the grand total will have grown to 33,702,222 square feet—an area large enough to contain 580 football fields.

On the Eastern Seaboard and in the Midwest are 15 major manufacturers of planes, engines and propellers. These companies have planned by air force begun work on projects that will add 10 million square feet additional working space. In the past year they increased their space by nearly two million square feet, but before the entire program is finished they will have a total floor space of 8,514,712 square feet.

The story is the same among the leading engine manufacturers:

Floor space, Sept. 1, 1939, 2,030,-



EXPANSION—A general scene of the Vultee Aircraft plant in California, turning out basic trainers for the Army. This scene is taking place daily all over the country. At right is a Ryan PT-20, also used by the Army.

000 square feet; Nov. 15, 1940, 4,677,000 square feet; planned or under construction, 3,211,000 square feet; grand total, 7,888,000 square feet.

Total Space Increases

And for the two major propeller manufacturers:

Sept. 1, 1939, 370,000 square feet; Nov. 15, 1940, 530,000 square feet; planned or under construction, 550,000 square feet; grand total, 1,080,000 square feet.

On the Pacific Coast the six leading producers of military aircraft have set an expansion goal that will give them more than 15,000,000 square feet of working space.

In September, 1939, the six companies had factories totaling 4,188,143 square feet. Today that total has climbed to 7,909,230 square feet. When the expansion programs are completed the total working space of all plants will be 15,888,110 square feet.

1st Medical Regiment Has Colorful History Dating from Many World War Battles

FORD ORD, Calif.—The 1st Medical Regiment, which has been stationed here since September under the command of Col. Wilson C. Von Hato, dates back only to the World War, but its record of gallantry under fire in France is traditional. The regiment was organized at Rio Hondo, enough for any military organization.

Major M. J. Kutz, commanding officer, said: "The regiment was not organized as such until 1921, but it has been here since September under the command of Col. Wilson C. Von Hato. The regiment, which has been stationed here since September, dates back only to the World War, but its record of gallantry under fire in France is traditional.

Actually, the regiment was not organized as such until 1921, but it has been here since September under the command of Col. Wilson C. Von Hato. The regiment, which has been stationed here since September, dates back only to the World War, but its record of gallantry under fire in France is traditional.

The 1st Sanitary Train was brought together as a unit in France in September, 1917. It took part in many engagements, notably Montier-Noyon, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Ansauville, Saizeray, and Cagny. At Cagny, Ansauville and Meuse-Argonne it was thrown into action on two separate occasions.

There are no great fortified lines on this continent, he points out, and the nature of the terrain makes their construction unlikely. Nevertheless, there is a race now on in every country to make superheavy tanks.

Capt. Kutz feels that the successful defense measure against these huge tanks will be lighter ones armed with 75-mm guns. For attack on strongly fortified positions, he advocated the use of 105 and 155-mm guns.

over the country. From Camp Mills, it went to Camp Meade, Md., where all but the Regulars were mustered out. It was at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., by the end of 1919, then went to Camp Dix and later Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The regiment was ordered to Ord last July, and finally settled down here in September.

Heavy Tanks Not Needed Here Says Capt. Kutz

WASHINGTON—We don't need tanks as heavy as those used by Germany in breaking the Maginot line, says Capt. C. R. Kutz of the U. S. Army. His opinion was expressed in Army Ordnance Magazine.

There are no great fortified lines on this continent, he points out, and the nature of the terrain makes their construction unlikely. Nevertheless, there is a race now on in every country to make superheavy tanks.

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Selectees Need Not Swear Allegiance

WASHINGTON—Men enlisted in the Army under the Selective Service Act do not have to take the customary oath of allegiance to the government, it was learned as the first quota was filled this week.

While incoming Regulars must raise their right hands and swear "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, preserve them against all enemies—obey the orders of the President," selectees will be under no such obligation.

Special regulations governing the swearing in of future citizen-soldiers reads:

"They will be informed that they are now (after reading of the oath by an officer) members of the Army of the United States and given an explanation of their obligations and privileges. In the event of the refusal to take an oath or affirmation by any individual, he will not be required to receive it but will be informed that this action does not alter in any respect his obligation to the United States."

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General, explained this departure from regulations by saying that selectees are considered inducted by the force of law behind the draft itself. Thus, no oath is necessary. Volunteers are under no such obligation to enlist and must swear allegiance.

Stimson Visits Benning And Sees Maneuvers

FT. BENNING, Ga.—After inspecting parachute troops, watching them jump, and witnessing a special combat maneuver staged by the Second Armored Division, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson left Fort Benning by plane for Fort McClellan, Ala.

He was accompanied on the trip by Brig. Gen. George S. Patton, acting commander of the Second Armored Division. Also in the War Secretary's party was his military aide, Lt. Col. Eugene A. Regnier.

At McClellan, Secretary Stimson was guest of the commander of the 27th Division, the New York National Guard organization which recently arrived for station there.

After the Armored Division tactical demonstration was finished at Benning, Secretary Stimson talked with new men. He had just watched tanks speed down a hill, plunge into the water and climb the opposite bank while only slightly slackening their speed.

With the roar of idling tank motors in the background, he voiced his satisfaction with the progress being made at Fort Benning.

Seven Second Division Men Commanded by Gen. Patton

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Seven enlisted men of the 2d Armored Division here who recently completed a course at the Coyne Electrical School, Chicago, Ill., have received commendations from their division commander, Brigadier General George S. Patton Jr.

Those receiving commendations were: Pfc. Stone Lunsford, Reconnaissance Co., 66th Armored Regiment; Pfc. Joseph A. Dunn, Co. B, 17th Engineer Battalion; Cpl. Eldee Wilson, 48th Signal Co.; Pvt. William L. Wilcox, Hqs. Co., 2d Armored Division; Sgt. Adrian E. Pendarvis, Hqs. Co., 2d Armored Division; Pvt. Thomas A. Murphy, Hqs. Detachment, 48th Medical Battalion; and Pvt. Fred P. LeMaster, Hqs. Co., 66th Armored Regiment.

Mobile equipment will be taken to the Islands, according to Col. John H. Sherman.

Greatest Danger Is Appeasement Says White

NEW YORK—At a press conference this week, William Allen White, chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, scored appeasement, as "treason to democracy" and "our greatest danger."

The veteran Kansas editor declared a stalemate peace would leave Hitler in control of Europe, and such a situation would give him an opportunity to build a strong navy.

"He will not bomb New York," White continued. "But if his ideas should take hold in South America, you can see what would happen then. We could not cross the equator with our ships to uphold the Monroe Doctrine."

White indicated that the work of his committee for the next few months would be concentrated upon the opposition of any appeasement, and to continue aid to the Allies.

"The best way to arm Great Britain is to arm ourselves and give her half," White said. "Great Britain can not get any more out of us until we get more tanks, planes, guns and ships off the assembly line."

The phrase "short of war" used in connection with aid to Britain has changed, the editor said, to "short of a declaration of war, or sending troops abroad."

Last Unit of 25th C. A. C. Sails for Hawaii

VENTURA, Calif.—The last contingent of the 25th Coast Artillery sailed for Hawaii last week. The detachment consisted of 30 officers and 400 men. Several hundred members of the regiment preceded them a few weeks ago, sailing in the liner S. S. Washington.

Mobile equipment will be taken to the Islands, according to Col. John H. Sherman.

Fast Loading Artillery for Air Transport

Duck Soup for Ft. Sam Houston's Ninth; Maneuver Supplements Parachutists

SAN ANTONIO—Transportation by airplane of field guns and heavily armed troops, which could strike like "lightning in the night," is being demonstrated here by the Army. This training is tied in with that of the parachutists at Fort Benning, Ga.

With a crew of eight alert soldiers under command of Col. W. H. Robertson, commander of the 9th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, a 87-mm antitank gun was loaded and lashed securely into a "mockup" airplane—the body of a 14-passenger Army transport—in six minutes flat. The gun weighed 950 pounds. It cleared the plane's door by a scant three-quarters of an inch. Perfect team work is essential to accomplish this feat.

The demonstration was staged for newspaper correspondents who are now on tour of Army camps at the invitation of Gen. George C. Marshall. To make it more difficult, the demonstration was put on in the rain, with the crew standing in mud. The gun was not unlimbered, being rolled up a slippery runway. Still it was done in six minutes.

To transport a battalion of 900 infantrymen, with rifles, machine guns and ammunition, 50 planes would be required for the job, Col. Robertson said. Total load of the battalion would be 200,000 pounds, including sufficient ammunition for 24 hours of limited combat.

The chief problem in this form of troop movement is correct loading. For Col. Robertson it is a simple matter of utilizing the full loading capacity of each airship. He has had 12 years of general staff study and supervising problems of supply and transportation. The next problem is having the number and types of planes necessary for the task assigned.

Demonstrations were also given with individual sections of a heavy weapon company. Such an outfit carries 50-caliber machine guns, 30-caliber machine guns, 81-mm. mortars and 178 men, together with ammunition and emergency rations.

Col. Robertson said the company would be loaded on the planes in such a manner as to constitute an individual combat unit. He said Germany did just that transporting men and equipment to Norway and the Low Land countries.

"We can do just as well within the flying range of our Army and commercial transport planes," he said.

Army officials believe that transportation of combat units by air has great possibilities in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. Transport or commercial planes could land forces with ease in Caribbean areas, providing parachutists have paved the way, or they could be used on the continent in event of a disturbance that needed to be quelled quickly.

Mess Hall for 6000 Men Going Up at Scott Field

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—The \$1,700,000 building program, to include the second largest mess hall in the Army, is nearing completion here and will probably be finished by Dec. 20. It will provide 160 new frame buildings to house 8000 men and officers. More than 15 miles of sewer and water lines are being laid.

Buildings being erected include a mess hall, 90 barracks, 22 recreation rooms, 12 administration buildings, 27 warehouses, 2 post exchanges, a fire station, 2 infirmaries, a bachelor officers' quarters to house 40, and a guardhouse. They are to be an integral part of the Air Corps radio communications school.

The new mess hall will seat 6000 men at one time, and is the second largest Army mess hall in the country. The contract for the work was released to the Evans Construction Company, Springfield, Ill., for \$209,000. This building is being built in the center of the new cantonment area.

Bids for a central boiler plant will be opened on November 26. This building must be completed within 90 days after the contract has been awarded.

Inf. Detachment Leaves

FT. ONTARIO, N. Y.—Lt. Col. Edwin H. Johnson, Inf., has been ordered to report at Ft. Dix for temporary duty as commanding officer of the Reception Center at that station.

The 28th Infantry detachment on duty left last Saturday for Ft. Niagara to prepare for the regiment's move to Ft. Jackson, S. C. Construction has started on officers' quarters of cantonment type to be occupied by the 369th Coast Artillery (AA), New York National Guard, on its arrival here in January. Other mobilization construction is progressing favorably.

Library and Recreation Services Are Popular At Fort Benning

FT. BENNING, Ga.—The post's Garrison Library and Service Club plays an important part in recreational development here. Library statistics indicate an average of six hundred books are taken out daily by the 3200 members of the garrison who have library cards.

In the library are to be found 5,884 volumes of fiction, many by noted writers. The assortment includes westerns, mysteries, adventures, and romances.

Benning's recreational department has provided a home atmosphere in the library through the medium of a large open fire place and comfortable furnishings. There are desks equipped with ample stationery for the soldier's needs. Adjacent to the library is a reading room containing popular magazines of the day.

Also adjacent to the library is the Service Club, where radios are found along with games of various kinds.

Group singing is popular in the club and popular song sheets are available at request. Religious singing is enjoyed every Sunday and Wednesday night.

Relatives who visit their sons and find it necessary to remain overnight will find rooms available at the club.

Three Regular Army Units Slated for New Posts

WASHINGTON—As soon as facilities become available, the following Regular Army units will be transferred to new stations:

1st Bn, 3d Inf., less Co. B, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Ft. Crook, Neb.; Co. B, 87th QM Bn (LM), from Ft. Snelling to Camp Robinson, Ark.; Co. D, 87th QM (LM), from Ft. Meade, S. D., to Ft. Crook.

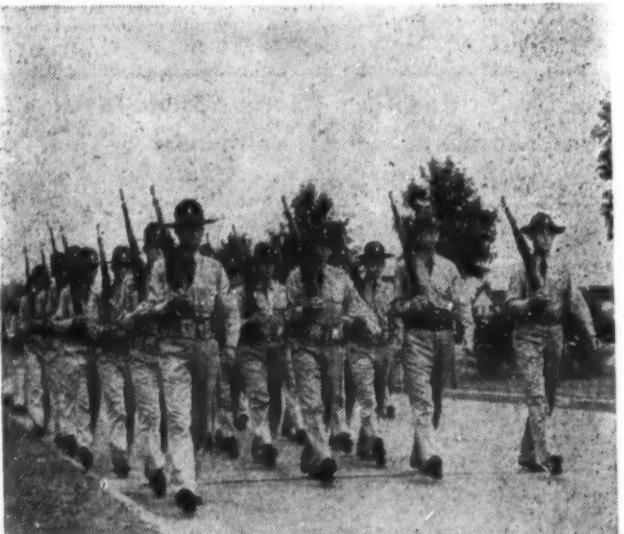
Movement of the 1st Battalion is a temporary change. It will later move to a permanent station in the VII Corps Area Training Center, Mark Twain National Forest, Rolla, Mo. The movements of Cos. B and D, 87th QM Bn are permanent changes.

No Draft Needed in S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's selective service registrants have volunteered for military duty in such numbers, that Governor Maybank recently announced "we are not going to have to draft a single man from South Carolina" to fill our quota next month.

"I am very proud of South Carolina," he added, expressing the belief that this might be the only state with such a record.

The Infantry Marches



THIS MODEL PLATOON of the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., home of the Army's Infantry School, swings out at 120 steps a minute in a modern column of threes. Precision and coordination are necessary to bring foot soldiers to their highest efficiency both in garrison and on the field. Doughboys who travel on foot are still called the "backbone of the Army" despite all the new equipment and weapons on ground and in the air for paving the way for the Infantry.

School Days at Hamilton Field



IT'S SCHOOL DAYS, day and night for this group of ambitious young Air Corps students who are burning midnight "juice" often to prepare themselves for admission to one of the Army's technical schools and thus for higher rank and increased pay. The picture shows Prof. Thomas Edwards of the Marin Junior College explaining a problem in physics to the students. The scene is in a classroom at Hamilton Field, Calif.

70 Take Part in Radio Communications Contest, Believed First Ever Held

FORT DIX, N. J.—What is believed to be the first radio communications contest ever held in the Army was staged by the 44th Division early this week under supervision of Lt. Col. Samuel S. Auchincloss, division signal officer.

Seventy communications specialists participated in the competition. It involved not only the transmission and reception of messages, but also the use of codes employed by the Army to safeguard its information during combat.

Teams of operators and code clerks from the division's signal company and all infantry and artillery brigades and regiments were organized. A corps of umpires assigned areas to each team. At the signal "D"—a dash and two dots—sounded on a motor horn, all teams dismounted from their trucks, set up stations and tuned in on their assigned frequencies.

Ten minutes were allowed for this part of the competition. Then the division station began sending messages to brigade stations. They were in special code. The brigade stations translated them into English, re-encoded them, using different code system, and sent them back to division.

A similar procedure was followed within each regimental installation, where two radio sets and crews of operators were at work.

All operations were timed by the umpires. Speed counted 30 per cent toward the final score, and accuracy, adherence to form and neatness, 70 per cent. The team with the highest efficiency was determined by a board of officers headed by Col. Auchincloss.

According to the division signal officer, past experience in radio operation has shown that it is not always possible to fix responsibility for errors of operators, between the transmitting and receiving operators. In this contest, however, all communications between the division and brigade teams was recorded automatically on a tape, which was compared with the final results when the board of judges made its deliberations.

Two types of radio sets were used in the exercise. The larger, known in the service as SCR 171 is transported by motor and has a broadcasting range of 15 miles. It is used for communication in the division networks. The smaller sets known as SCR 131 or SCR 161 are portable, and have a range of five miles. They are used in the regimental network.

Col. Auchincloss has had 14 years communications experience in civilian life. Before induction into federal service, he was vice president of the New York Quotations company, which operates the ticker service for the New York Stock Exchange.

Photo Hobby Is His Success Ladder

BEAUFORT, N. C.—A hobby that began with a small folding camera has led Harry W. Tyler, a native of this city, to a sergeantcy in the Army and use of some of the finest photographic equipment in the world.

When he joined the Army in 1939 and arrived in Hawaii, Tyler requested

there he was detailed as a student in the first class of the 18th Wing Ground and Aerial Photographic school. He was graduated in February.

Tyler was then transferred to his present station, the 4th Reconnaissance Squadron at Hickman Field. Later, he went to the Armament division of the technical school there and was graduated second in his class.

He made corporal in August and was appointed air mechanic, 2d class. On October 2, he was again advanced, this time to the grade of sergeant, and he is now aerial photographer and gunner on the combat crew of his ship.

Blanding Ready for Troops Early in December

JACKSON, Miss.—Camp Blanding, Fla., where thousands of Southern Guardsmen will train for the next year, will be ready for occupancy early in December, it is reported by Lt. Col. George H. Snyder.

The former Mississippi adjutant general made an inspection trip to the post at the request of Gov. Paul B. Johnson. He said the camp is on the shores of beautiful Kingsley lake, about 30 air miles from Jacksonville.

"The camp hospital of 2000 beds is nearing completion," Colonel Snyder added. "Construction of warehouses, mess halls and tent frames is progressing rapidly."

The troops will be housed in screen tents, each of which will be equipped with coal and wood stoves. The camp itself is 150 feet above sea level, and the countryside was described by the colonel as shaded with a profuse growth of scrub palm and palmetto.

Ask \$47,500,000 For Army Housing Projects

WASHINGTON—An allocation of \$47,500,000 for the construction of defense housing projects was requested this week by Secretary of War.

The Secretary reported that work was proposed for President's allocation from the second supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of 1940.

The projects range from a dwelling unit at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., to a 600-dwelling unit for enlisted men at Fort Knox, Ky. Estimated rentals will be from \$20 for enlisted men.

Other Army posts specified in construction request were:

Fort Devens, Mass., on army property, 300 permanent dwelling units for enlisted men.

Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., off army property, 200 permanent dwelling units for enlisted personnel.

Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Landing, New York, off Army property, 20 permanent units for enlisted men.

Mitchell Field, Hempstead, L. I., Army property, 200 permanent units for enlisted men.

Panama Canal Department, including Albrook Field, C. Z., on Army property, 125 permanent units for enlisted men, 300 permanent units for civilians, 400 temporary units for civilians (these units to be constructed by the Army).

Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., Army property, 30 permanent units for enlisted men; Fort Buchanan, San Juan, on Army property, 200 permanent units for enlisted men; Bonifacio Field, Aquadilla, on Army property, 300 permanent units for enlisted men.

Municipal Airport, Bangor, Me., Army property, 150 temporary units for enlisted men.

Cavalry Troop Converted Into Antitank Company

JENNINGS, La.—Troop K of 108th Cavalry, which saw Mexico border and World War service in the Rainbow Division, was disbanded this week and converted into first antitank company of the Louisiana National Guard.

The unit expects to leave Camp Blanding, Fla., the first week in December and will probably be equipped for its new service at that time.

The troop has been a Jennings organization since 1901. Lt. Henry J. Huber, in command for the few years, will retain command of the new company.

Civil Service Investigates Defense Personnel

WASHINGTON—All persons entitled for service with defense agencies are being thoroughly investigated although Civil Service authorities state that the procedure is not armed.

Some reports of the investigation were described by the Commission as "inaccurate and unduly sensational."

"The Civil Service Commission believes that at all times, but particularly during a period of national emergency, the Government is entitled to the services of persons whose character and loyalty are unquestioned," it was stated. "The investigations designed to determine such facts must be thorough and doubts must be resolved in favor of the Government.

"The present investigation many others that are being made of persons certified to defense agencies are in line with this objective which the commission believes the entire country will support. Defense agencies are entitled to the best available personnel."

Need More Chevrons, Please

CAMP MURRAY, Wash.—Authorities here are thinking of widening the doors in all buildings. There are now hundred eighty-one new noncommissioned officers having trouble getting their stripes through the frames, much as they dislike having anyone notice them.

All promotions were made in 163d Infantry, a Montana outfit.

Greeks Want U. S. Aid

WASHINGTON—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles closed this week that the United States is giving "sympathetic" consideration to Greek appeals for American war materials. The appeals were made through both the American Legation in Athens and the Greek Legation in Washington.

For thousands of Seventh Day Adventists Train as Conscientious Objectors for Service in Medical Corps

PORTAGE, Wis.—Training on the frozen hills near Portage and at several points in the Middle West is an "army" of men without guns or any idea of taking up arms in battle. They are members of the Seventh Day Adventists' Medical Corps who are going about the present defense emergency according to the dictates of their own consciences. Their plan

that although they are classed as conscientious objectors and do not believe in military activities—they make the best of the present defense emergency and world situation by preparing themselves to save human wreckage on the battlefields if the need ever arises.

The corps members, commanded by Maj. Everett Dick, undergo rigid military discipline. About 80 of them are in training in this vicinity. The corps members have tramped through rigid woods and snowy fields and studied textbooks to aid them in the objectives of their work.

Corps Is Seven Years Old

The idea grew out of the mind of Maj. Dick about seven years ago and at that time he took time out from his activities as a history professor at Lincoln, Neb., to form the organization. Dick had served more than a year as an artillerist in the battle fields of France during World War. His plan was approved by the Surgeon General of the United States. The Seventh Day Adventist Church received verbal assurance that its corps members would have preference in medical work in case they are selected for military service. The men trained by Maj. Dick will receive certificates indicating their proficiency and experience. Those who may be selected will present the certificate at Reception Centers for assignment to medical units.

The only man in the church medical corps over the age is a German naturalized citizen who was wounded and gassed while fighting in the Kaiser's army during the World War. These men, who refuse to kill because of religious convictions, are classed as conscientious objectors under the law that requires all males in good physical condition to serve in the armed forces of the United States upon being selected by lottery. The law provides that they may first serve the time required by doing non-combatant or civilian work of national importance. What this work shall be or the conditions under which it is to be done have not been specified. But Maj. Dick and his corpsmen are not waiting to be told by the government what might be done; they are getting down to a job they will give them an opportunity to help save lives if their services are demanded. Thus they have deliberately chosen for themselves a dangerous type of work, and it is a vital job that has to be done in wartime. The work rivals that of the front line soldier and at times may demand even more moral courage, for the medical corps goes into battle armed only with bandages, medicine and stretchers.

New Numbers 4000

The church medical corps now is about 4000 strong and is growing. Only a handful of men had been trained by Maj. Dick until the shadow of war fell over Europe a couple of years ago. As the shadow lengthened and began to take in the

Western Hemisphere, the church expanded its corps work.

The prospect of a national draft renewed the problem that had confronted the Seventh Day Adventists since the Civil War. When Dick's plan was proposed to church authorities he was made full-time commander and organizer.

Ironically, none of the church medical corps can volunteer for Army service—although some of them say they would prefer to begin their service immediately—because volunteers sacrifice any rights they may have as conscientious objectors and may be placed in any branch of the service the Army desires.

Their training is methodical and efficient. As the 80 men here staged their "graduation" sham battle the other day, the battle "victims" deployed through the woods and stormed up a hill held by the "enemy." As they charged up the slope, "enemy" fire had its effect and the blue-green uniformed troops sprawled and tumbled to the ground, each man assigned to simulate a certain kind of wound. Then, closely following the attack came the advance wave of medical men creeping to take advantage of cover, well deployed against fire.

Like the Real Thing

Upon reaching the "wounded," the corpsmen hastily but properly adjusted splints and other medical paraphernalia. No practice angle was overlooked as there were applications for shrapnel wounds, rifle wounds and other types of injuries. At field dressing stations set up 100 yards to the rear, the wounded were laid out on tables, classified and given additional treatment. The crude emergency splints were replaced by cut and measured ones, broken bones were given a more thorough setting and "wounds" were more firmly bandaged.

The men in the blue-green uniforms seemed to sense with a grim earnestness the importance of their training. The laughing and joshing of the camp was left behind when the stretchers were unfolded and the Red Cross armbands were fastened on their uniforms.

Several of the men—from all over Wisconsin—who finished the last course here, had left jobs to take the training. Among them were a number of ministers. All bought their own uniforms, bearing the maroon and gray insignia of the corps—a caduceus and globe symbolizing healing and the brotherhood of man. And all paid for their own board while in training and bought their own textbooks.

The instruction included 18 hours of stretcher drill; 25 hours of close order army drill; eight hours of army splinting and basic and advanced first aid for the Wisconsin Conference American Red Cross first aid courses.

"We want to serve," explained Elder T. E. Unruh, Madison President of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The United States Army Today

(Material from "The Army of the United States," prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The three fundamental needs of a soldier, as of any other person, are food, clothing and shelter. The Quartermaster Corps obtains, stores and distributes supplies and builds and maintains housing for all the Army and National Guard. It also supplies weapons and ammunition, nor certain other special items. The Quartermaster Corps also transports the Army by rail or water, operates all Army transports which carry troops and supplies to overseas stations. The corps also operates large installations of the Army of Embarkation in Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif., from which Army transports sail.

The QMC develops and obtains the motor vehicles used by the Army except tanks and certain heavy trucks which are procured by the Ordnance Department. It may purchase these vehicles or manufacture them in whole or in part. In peace and war, this service requires most of the trucks and cars

of its own and other branches of the Army and National Guard.

Land for new Army posts is purchased by the QMC. It has charge of constructing and repairing all Army barracks, and other buildings, and of building roads on Army posts and reservations. In war, however, road building and repairing is largely done by the Corps of Engineers. Other important QMC tasks are the installation, operation and repair of Army utilities—heating plants, light plants, water and ice plants, and laundries.

Maintains Remount Depots

Breeding stations and remount depots, which furnish the Army with mules and horses of fine type, are maintained by the Quartermaster Corps. The corps also operates the trains of pack animals in our tropical Army reservations.

Supplying the needs of the soldier during his life, the QMC is also charged with all arrangements for his burial. It maintains all cemeteries at Army posts and 82 of the 93 national cemeteries, the others being in charge of the Department of Interior. The total area cared

Religious Services at Chanute



THE FIRST CONFIRMATION EVER HELD at Chanute Field was observed Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at the post chapel with Rt. Rev. John Chanler White, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Springfield, Ill., left, and Chaplain Menicos Menicon of the Army station in charge of the services. The picture shows the two ministers discussing the post's religious life.

—Army Air Corps Photo

Youngest Man (12) Volunteers for Army

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Jim Fort Rast is only 12 years old but he has the heart of a soldier.

Jim wrote Maj. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, commanding officer of the 8th Division, and volunteered for Army service.

"I could be the bugler," he said, "and leave a good man free to do battle unhampered. If you can use me, please drop me a card."

Instead of a card, Jim received a letter from the general explaining he was too young for military service, but telling him he had "the heart of a soldier."

The general wrote further:

"I would get a great kick out of a visit from you as my guest and a guest of the 8th Division. I want to know the youngest man who ever volunteered to serve in my command. I want you to see my soldiers, but more than that I want to see you."

Jim will be General Peyton's guest at a special inspection of the division.

YMCA Branch Established At Fort McClellan, Ala.

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made to make Y.M.C.A. services available to the men of the 27th Division at Fort McClellan, Ala., by lease of quarters in the Anniston Times Bldg. The quarters will be opened as soon as equipment can be installed.

In making the announcement this week, Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, retired, co-chairman of the Army & Navy Y.M.C.A. Expansion Committee, said that Paul Alexander, formerly executive secretary of the Ft. Hamilton Army Y.M.C.A., will assume leadership in organizing the new branch and will serve as its executive. Alexander will be succeeded at Ft. Hamilton by Howard P. Gibbs, program secretary at William Sloane House Y.M.C.A.

Establishment of the "Y" at Ft. McClellan is the result of interest of citizens of the New York area, who were anxious that such facilities be provided for the leisure occupation of the local boys.

Buying Lots of Meat

SAN ANTONIO

On account of the vast quantities of meat required for the expanding Army, the demand for butcher classes of cattle at Texas Live Stock Markets has increased heavily.

The 8th Corps Area Quartermaster reported that posts in this area alone use more than 250,000 pounds of beef a month. They also use 30,000 pounds of pork hams, besides other pork products and considerable mutton.

The Army has contracted for 80,000 pounds of beef for December for new Camp Bowie at Brownwood.

Cavalry Unit to be Expanded

TRENTON, N. J.—New mounts of motorcycles and armored scout cars are to be provided for the 102nd Cavalry of the New Jersey National Guard. The unit is to be called the 102nd Cavalry (horse mechanized), and its personnel will be increased from 45 to 60 officers and from 605 to 753 enlisted men.

Gen. McDonnell, Bradley, Echols Shifted in Corps

The War Department announces the assignment of the following three generals of the Army Air Corps.

Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Savannah, Ga., to command the 7th Pursuit Wing, General Headquarters Air Force at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York. General McDonnell is at present in command of the 3d Bombardment Group at Savan-

nah.

Brig. Gen. Follett Bradley, San Juan, Puerto Rico, command the 13th Composite Wing in Puerto Rico.

Brig. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, now in command of the Air Corps Engineering School, Wright Field, Dayton, O., to duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, in Washington, D. C.

General McDonnell was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 9, 1887. He was first appointed a second lieutenant of Cavalry on November 30, 1912. His first service in the Air Corps began in September, 1916. He is a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School and the Command and General Staff School.

General Bradley was born in Omaha, Nebr., on February 12, 1890. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and commissioned an ensign on June 4, 1910. He left the Navy in January, 1912, to enter the Army as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery. His first service was at Fort Riley, Kan. General Bradley was a pioneer in aviation. During the war he took part in the Aisne offensive, in the capture of Vaux, and in the Aisne-Marne offensive and was cited for gallantry and awarded the Silver Star by the United States and the Croix de Guerre with palms by France.

General Echols was born in Charlottesville, Va., and was first commissioned a second Lieutenant of Field Artillery on November 30, 1916. During the World War he participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and was cited by General Pershing for conspicuous service. He was awarded the Purple Heart. The general was graduated from the Air Service Pilot School, the Air Service Bombardment School, the Air Corps Engineering School, the Air Corps Tactical School, the Army Industrial College, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College.

Eighth Corps Area Will Get 2486 Men In 1st Draft

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Start of the first draft call this week found the Eighth Corps Area recruiting personnel ready to receive 2486 trainees.

The Dodd Field Reception Center will receive 1200 men and send them to Regular Army outfits for their training. The various recruiting stations throughout the Corps Area were serving as Induction Centers. Men from San Antonio were received at Ft. Sam Houston.

Most of the men sent to the Ft. Sam Houston Reception Center are expected to be assigned to the 2d Division although some will go to other stations in South Texas.

No. 16. The Quartermaster's Corps

It contains truck and car companies and a maintenance company for motor repair. It also has personnel to handle necessary supplies, and trucks that transport a reserve supply of gasoline and oil.

There are two main ways in which the QMC obtains supplies for the Army. It buys foods and articles of standard manufacture direct from dealers and manufacturers. Other articles are made to better advantage in Quartermaster depots, but raw materials for these articles are bought in commercial markets and stored in Army warehouses.

The varied food that makes up the ration of the soldier is of a high grade. About 60 per cent of the food used by the Army, mainly staples, is bought in large lots by QMC depots and distributed to the Army. The other 40 per cent of the food, including fresh meat, eggs, milk and vegetables, is bought on contracts made locally by the QMC purchasing officers at each Army post. Fresh bread is furnished by the bakeries at each post which also makes certain kinds of pastries. Pies and cakes, however, are usually made by Army cooks and bakers.

How Ration Is Computed

The money value of the Army ration is determined for each post by finding at the beginning of each month the actual cost at that post of the many foods in the ration. The cost for the whole Army is determined from the average cost in all corps areas and departments. The average cost of the Army ration during 1939 was 41.72 cents a day.

In addition to its military tasks, the QMC has certain non-military duties. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was established, the QMC took over the job of transporting the CCC enrollees to their camps, housing and feeding them and supplying them with clothing and trucks. In times of great disaster—floods, storms, fires and earthquakes—when the War Department helps in the work of relief, the Quartermaster Corps furnishes food, tentage, blankets, cots, clothing, cooking utensils, forage and many other things that are needed.

Next Week:

The Finance Department

Old-Time Soldier Was a Simple Guy And His Fun Was Simple, Too

CHICAGO—Washington's tattered troops and the soldiers of Grant and Pershing didn't have a streamlined morale division to provide them with entertainment, but they seem to have had a heck of a lot of fun, anyway.

Reference experts at the public library here got to thinking about the frolic-filled lives of the modern Army and wondered how they passed the time back in the days of the Revolution, the War Between the States, and the World War.

Among other things, they found that the Widow Izard, a prominent Southern lady, honored the name of St. Patrick in 1782 by giving a gill of spirits to every soldier in General Greene's army. A little later, the same army celebrated Mayday with a Maypole and appropriate festivities.

They had to work off energy some way. No movies, no official hostesses, no touring theatricals. In New England, back in prerevolutionary days, the troops sang psalms and joined in outdoor exercise. "Running and jumping contests became more hilarious as the day waned," says the historian gaily.

But the men of the Northern armies in 1860 or thereabouts were floggings for punishment. For relaxation they sang, debated, indulged in horseplay, played tricks on their officers, wrote long letters home and even read poetry.

It was not until the World War, however, that the man in the ranks really got entertained. With its motto: "One dollar per week per man for cheer and comfort, seven agen-

cies devoted themselves to amusing the common soldier. They had a combined budget of \$170,500,000. They bought doughnuts, vaudeville shows, hot chocolate, songbooks, pianos, woolen gloves and caps, cigarettes and Elsie Janis.

So, up till now, the doughboy in France has had more variety, if not more fun, than the other American armies. When historians come to write about 1940, though, they probably won't find material on Maypoles, tots of rum, and similar simple amusement. Not as long as the morale division's on the job.

Public Health Docs Named To Work in Liaison With Army Camp Medics

WASHINGTON—A Public Health Service expert will act as liaison officer between military and medical officials at each of the nine U. S. Army Corps Area headquarters. The liaison officers will pay particular attention to health conditions in areas around camps.

During the World War, Public Health Service officers served in a like capacity in the regions of military training camps. Surgeon General Thomas General Parran has assigned the following men to liaison duty in the present emergency:

Dr. Edgar W. Norris, Dr. Joseph Bolten, Dr. Harry J. Warner, Dr. Albert E. Russell, Dr. K. E. Miller, Dr. Lon O. Weldon, Dr. Frank V. Meriwether, Dr. W. T. Harrison, and Dr. L. L. Williams.

The Surgeon General stated that it was necessary "to have proper health conditions in the areas surrounding the camps as well as in the camps themselves to safeguard the health of American young men."

GHQ Air Force Needs Retired Officers

McCHORD FIELD, Wash.—The GHQ Air Force needs retired Army officers not above the grade of major, according to Brig. Gen. Carlyle H. Wash, commandant here.

He said the officers are needed without regard to branch of service if they have had wide experience in administration. Applications should be made specifically for GHQ Air Force service, he said.

Mortimer Snerd is Patron Of Hicks Field Cadets

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Mortimer Snerd, as well as his enterprising colleague Charlie McCarthy, has been drafted for service. Charlie, through a spokesman named Edgar Bergen, granted permission to the Army Air Corps Cadets at Hicks Field to adopt Mortimer as their patron.

"Wouldn't you just know Hicks Field would want a hick like that?" said Charlie with a splintering laugh.

A picture of Mortimer, Charlie and Mr. Bergen will hang in the recreation hall.

Ft. Riley Gets a Color Job

JUNCTION CITY, Kans.—The cantonment, rising rapidly on the old Camp Funston site, will provide quarters for the new cavalry division at Fort Riley.

The company in charge of architect-engineering work on the project received instructions that all buildings are to be painted in ivory with a gray trim.

Wives, Children Follow the Army

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Wisconsin soldiers down here for training didn't take the goldfish with them, but they brought everything else. Many of them came down in trailers, with their wives and children.

In one auto court were found four trailers, four women, four children and one dog. The four families met for the first time upon leaving Oshkosh. This is the first trailer experience for all of them.

Coming south, one of the trailers caught fire from a box of matches, but Terry, a rat terrier, gave the alarm and the damage was small.

One of the women makes cookies for the children and cares for them while their mothers clean house. The one ironing board is passed around from trailer to trailer.

The motorized homes are seven miles from camp and the children ride the bus ten blocks to school. The husbands have been coming home every night.

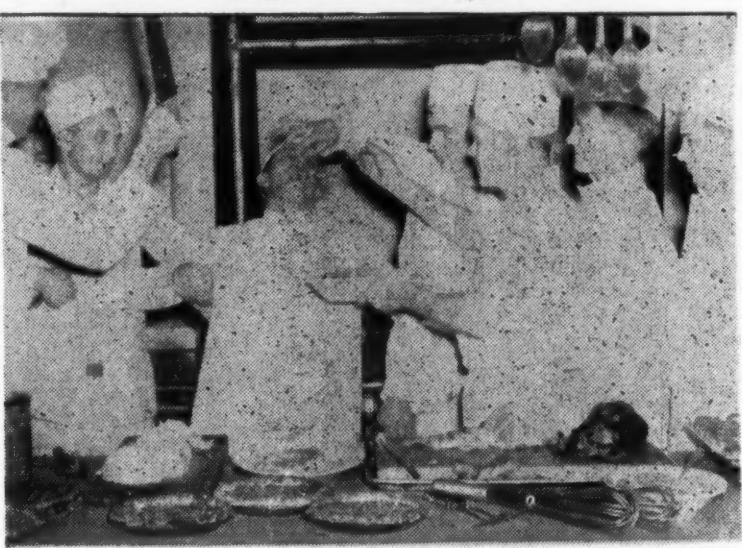
One night soon, the wives plan to surprise them with a special menu of southern turnip greens, potlikker and cornbread—the latter for dunking purposes.

REAR-RANK RALPH



By Joe Bowers

He Used Wrong Mess Recipe



A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE seems to be what this student cook got after he used the wrong recipe. The picture shows a group of his kitchen fellows holding the culprit and forcing him to take some of the food he had prepared. It happened at Ft. Riley, Kan., where the Army maintains a School for Cooks and Bakers. Staff Sgt. Ludwig Dillman, an instructor, is shown administering "the dose." Cooks and bakers are trained at Ft. Riley for posts throughout Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa and North and South Dakota. They try to stick to the goal of providing good food—and plenty of it—at a cost of 37 cents a day per man.

Don't Buck the Army and It Won't Buck You

Don't buck the Army and the Army won't buck you.

That's a tip from Master Sgt. Nathan Arons, Hqrs. Co., who advises recruits to remember it and be reasonably happy during the first tough weeks. And Arons ought to know—he has soldiered for 27 years, weathering many campaigns and the World War.

Here are a few other little, but important, pointers the Selectee or Volunteer might keep in mind:

When you get to camp, meet your buddies—get acquainted with them all. Pick your friends carefully from your own group and get along with the rest. Above all, learn to know your noncommissioned officers and do what they tell you. They are the ones the Army has selected to help you get along.

When you get an order, comply with it. If it seems unjust, do it

anyway and speak to the First Sergeant afterward. If there was any injustice, it won't be repeated.

Toughness in the Army just for the sake of being tough is a thing of the past.

Remember that discipline was necessary in your home, therefore it must certainly be necessary in the Army. Next to that, the thing that will make Army life happier for the individual rookie and all his pals is good fellowship and respect for the other fellow's rights.

If your buddies don't like you, if they think you're lying down on them, or acting too big for your boots, they'll be tougher than the toughest old-style top-kick ever was.

If you meet it halfway, the Army is a swell berth. Of course, if the rookie wants to get tough with the Army, the Army can take it—or dish it out.

3d Battalion 29th Infantry Team at Benning Defeats 2d Battalion, 47-27

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Competition was stiff when the 3d and 2d Battalions of the 29th Infantry Regiment basketball league met in the Fort Benning gymnasium to battle out old rivalries recently.

The 3d came out victorious with a score of 47, allowing the 2d Battalion only 27.

Robertson, Woods, and Clarke were outstanding all through the game for the Third Battalion, while Stevenson and King were the stars on the Second Battalion team.

Elks to Provide Comforts In California Camps

LOS ANGELES—Robert S. Redington, state president of the California Elks, announced recently that the organization will engage in welfare activities to promote comfort for men in military training camps. Stationery, radios and similar items will be provided for every camp in California.

The program will be further discussed at a future meeting, as well as plans for a nationwide "Gen. John J. Pershing Night Celebration," scheduled to be held Dec. 4.

Carnation Company Help Their Men who Enter Army

SEATTLE, Wash.—Employees of the Carnation Co. who are selected or volunteer for military service will reap the benefits of a pay policy instituted by the firm.

Each person affected will be given his salary during his first two months of service, up to \$250 monthly. In addition, the man's dependents will receive 25 per cent of his regular salary for the next ten months if he earns up to \$150 a month, and 20 per cent if he earns more than \$150 and less than \$250. The company will also pay the employee's group life insurance premiums during the year's enlistment.

Twenty Basketball Teams at Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Twenty teams will enter competition when the post basketball season opens Dec. 3.

Competition promises to be keen in the league which includes the following teams: The 8th Infantry, 29th Infantry, 41st Armored Regiment, 68th Armored Regiment, Second Armored Division, Field Artillery, which consists of the 14th and 78th Field Artillery regiments, fourth Division Field Artillery, (Post) Special Units, Fourth Division Special Units, 501st Parachute Battalion, 20th, 87th, 71st, and 64th Engineer battalions, 94th Anti-Tank battalion, and Post Medical Detachment.

The play will continue until each team has played two games, after

REAR-RANK RALPH



Two Army Men Win Soldiers Medals

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Wednesday the following citations for awards of the soldier's Medal for gallantry in action:

To Perry H. Eubank, first lieutenant, 55th Coast Artillery, United States Army. For heroism displayed in rescuing a woman from drowning in Pacific Ocean at Mokapu Beach, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on September 1939. When a young woman, carried beyond her depth by a strong off-shore undertow, called for help, Lieutenant Eubank, although himself a poor swimmer, with complete disregard of personal safety, immediately went to her assistance.

Fighting his way through the rough breakers, Lieutenant Eubank finally reached the exhausted woman, unable to tow her to shore through high combers against the strong dertow, held her, with her head above the waves, until help arrived, thus saving her life. The heroism displayed by Lieutenant Eubank on this occasion reflects great credit upon himself and the military service.

Eubank was born at Madison, Mo. He entered the Military Academy from Missouri, and now is with the 55th Coast Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan.

To Glen D. Franklin, Army number 6,230,638, corporal, Troop 8th Cavalry, United States Cavalry. For heroism displayed in recapturing the armed escaping prisoners at Ft. Bliss, Texas, on May 27, 1940. When three general prisoners overpowered their two guards taking away their weapons and fled in a civilian truck which they had seized by assault, the driver, Corporal Franklin, was on duty in the vicinity but in no way responsible for the security of prisoners, immediately obtained a handgun and an automobile and volunteered in pursuit of the fugitives.

Overtaking the fleeing men in the truck in which they were riding, Corporal Franklin, who became stalled, Corporal Franklin, with complete disregard of his personal safety, forced them to surrender after an exchange of shots and turned them to the custody of guard. The courage and initiative displayed by Corporal Franklin on this occasion reflect great credit upon himself and are characteristic of the highest traditions of our military establishment.

Franklin was born at Carrollton, Ark., and enlisted from El Paso, Texas. He is now with the 8th Cavalry, Ft. Bliss, Texas.

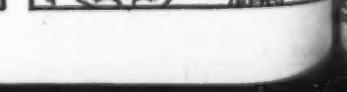
which a post team will be played.

Three games will be played Sundays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays with one game on Fridays, and on Saturdays.

Soldier Dies in Car Crash

BOSTON—Pvt. Charles L. Webb, attaché to Westover Field, fatally injured in a head-on collision between the car he was driving and another machine Saturday night in Springfield, John E. Erickson, other Army private driving with him, suffered head injuries.

The soldiers had attended a dance at the Y.M.C.A. and were on their way back to Westover Field when the accident occurred.



Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Connick, Capt. Robert P., San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Jones, Maj. Leslie B. C., San Rafael, Calif., to active duty.

Infantry

Harris, Maj. Jesse T., Fort Snelling, Minn., to Omaha, Neb.

Hawkins, Capt. Almon W., Aberdeen, Md., to Hawaiian Dept.

Hast, Col. Ralph R., to duty at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Hast, Col. John W., retired from active service.

O'Daniel, Lt. Col. John W., Detroit, Mich., to Fort Benning, Ga.

Waddell, Lt. Col. Edward P., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio.

McGregor, Lt. Col. Lester E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Head, Lt. Col. Harold, Hartford, Conn., to Port Bragg, N. C.

Van Vleet, Lt. Col. Robert C., Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn., to Fort Jackson, S. C.

Holmes, Lt. Col. Don N., Bloomington, Ind., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Head, Lt. Col. Wallace A., Manchester, N. H., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Kelner, Lt. Col. Edgar H., Spartanburg, S. C., to Fort Benning, Ga.

Hillman, Lt. Col. Roger, Charlotte, N. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Spivey, Lt. Col. Graham R., Spartanburg, S. C., to Fort Jackson, S. C.

Waddell, Lt. Col. Howard N., Baraboo, Wis., to Spartanburg, S. C.

Hast, Col. John C., Toledo, Ohio, to Fort Benning, Ga.

Van, Lt. Col. Harold L., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Trotter, Lt. Col. Oliver E. G., to Ft. Snellings, Minn.

Infantry Reserve

Donovan, Maj. Robert, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Garrison, Maj. Chauncey D., to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Crabb, 1st Lt. Gerald W., to Jackson, Miss.

Stiles, 2d Lt. William A., to Washington, D. C.

Spivey, 2d Lt. Myron H., to McChord Field, Wash.

Spokane, 2d Lt. Joseph L., to Valparaiso, Fla.

Davis, 2d Lt. Thaddeus J., Jr., to Selma, Ala.

Spivey, 2d Lt. Julian W., to Montgomery, Ala.

Don, Lt. Col. Carroll A., Syracuse, N. Y., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Stephens, Maj. Carl R., Fort Niagara, N. Y., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

McNamee, Capt. Price C., Montgomery, Ala., to active duty.

Webb, 1st Lt. Davis H., Bald Knob, Ark., to Randolph Field, Tex.

Spivey, 1st Lt. Gordon J., Anoka, Minn., to Chanute Field, Ill.

Franklin, 1st Lt. Frank J., to active duty.

Spivey, 1st Lt. Frank J., to active duty.

German Diplomacy, Italian Arms Bog Down a Little

If Hitler wanted to see if Mussolini could conduct an independent campaign against first class opposition, or let us say, Class B competition, now he knows all. His reaction to the routing of the modern Roman legions by the fierce Evzones in the mountains of Southern Albania may be indicated by the German press campaign which this week opened full force against Greece.

Before it became apparent that the Italians were piling up something to rival their historic drubbings at Aduwa (Abyssinia), Caporetto, and Guadalajara, Hitler's propaganda minister was putting out such stuff as, "The Italian campaign in Greece is a local matter with which we have no concern."

Now the tone has changed. The burden of Goebbels' song is now, "Greece is playing Britain's game. If Greece is to play international politics, she will find Germany a nation to contend with."

Thus it now appears that Axis plans called for overrunning of Greece by greatly superior Italian forces. Italy, failing on the sea and on the land requires a modification of that policy. Senior partner Hitler must bolster the failing columns of his junior partner.

While Italian military forces bogged down going forward into Greece, but showed surprising agility getting out on the return trip, Hitler's diplomatic offensive appeared to have suffered at least temporary stalling.

Loudly heralded last week was a German move to consolidate all the nations of Europe into a solid Axis block against "war-mongering" Britain. With fan-fare, Hungary, overrun by Germany long ago in the dawn of Nazi history signed the protocols and became a full-fledged "ally" of Germany. Slovakia, which many people were surprised to learn exists nominally at least as a state, signed up and finally Rumania, last of the states to feel the Nazi heel, did some signing.

The last mentioned might be said to have signed in blood for young Iron Guardists punctuated the pact with an estimated 64 political murders, calling out adherents of former King Carol to shoot them down in the prison corridors where they were easily cornered behind the bars.

But the mighty landslide of alliances with the Nazis then trickled to pebble sized proportions. Bulgaria, which was to have signed next, managed to stave off the pressure and up to now has not signed. Yugoslavia, with Italian guns on one side and German guns on the other began to talk threateningly to Bulgaria indicating her intention to oppose any bribing of Bulgaria with Yugoslav territory.

Out of Turkey came pronouncements signalling a stiffening of Turkish opposition to any German thrust at Iraq's oil via the Dardanelles and Asiatic Turkey.

Most observers trying to unriddle Russia's Sphynx-like foreign policy, read in all this a firm though undercover Russian resistance to further inroads by Germany in the Balkans. Most were agreed that Russia favors neither Britain nor the Axis in the war, but hopes to use either for Russian purposes. The main difficulty for Russia was to decide when to favor one side or the other.

In the stiffening of Turkey's attitude, the refusal of Bulgaria to sign and the apparently tough talk of Yugoslavia, there could be only one explanation. Russia sees in the proposed Axisification of the Balkans and the subsequent attack on the Middle East a dangerous approach of Nazi Blitzkrieg forces to strategic points of advantage dominating vital Russian lands. This may lead to closer "cooperation" between Britain and Russia, a move long sought by Britain's Sir Stafford Cripps.

But Russia, still remembering Britain's ancient policy of cutting Russia off from the Mediterranean, still preserved silence, still allowed Germany to say that German-Russian collaboration in the "new order" is assured.

Meanwhile, Koritza fell, Argyrokastron is being encircled in spite of Italian "suicide" divisions and Port Eddas (renamed by Mussolini for his famed daughter, wife of Foreign Minister Ciarr) is menaced by steady advances of Greek troops.

On the sea, there can be little doubt that Italy's fine ships are not manned by proportionately excellent seamen. The British thrust at Tarranto from the air, may, if British claims are substantiated, reach the proportions of a naval Guadalajara. Close on the heels of that British success, came this week announcement of another attempt on



—New York Times Map

the part of the British to corner the naval forces. Although reports of the sea fight were conflicting, most naval commentators express the belief that the fight this week off Sardinia gave no evidence to discount British naval superiority in the "Mare Nostrom."

Something seems also to have happened to the Italians in the air. A report from Yugoslavia and many others from Greece told of Italian failure in the air above Koritza before that Italian bast fell. It was stated that Italian planes were sent to harass the Greek attackers, but British and Greek pilots shot down so many of them that the remnants fled and left the air firmly in Greek-British possession. This seems credible since without air superiority the Greeks would have had a very difficult job to take Koritza.

While Mussolini was thus garnering a number of reports which could not be published to the Italian people, Hitler's powerful forces were as usual making better headlines.

A new word crept into the language as a result of the deadly bombing of Coventry. Birmingham and other English industrial cities learned what it means to be "Covenanted," that is to be made the victims of an "all-out bombing attack."

Temporarily bogged down may be the gigantic pincers movement indicated on the map with oil as the objective, but Hitler's systematic terrorizing of Britain via the air continued unabated. The RAF's attack on German industry also continued. Strategically, this intensive bombing of Britain with the possibility of attack by land and sea forces from across the channel has had two possible explanations.

For one thing, Hitler may be still contemplating an all-out air, sea and land attack aimed at the conquest of the British Isles. It is by no means certain that this objective has been abandoned. Hence, the continued possibility accomplishes the second possible objective. It prevents Britain from sending any large number of troops, planes or ships to knock Italy out of the war. Therefore, Germany is left to mass troops for thrusts at Gibraltar, through Italy or through the Balkans.

It is quite likely that when the next German offensive comes it will carry with it the usual element of surprise and the opinion of military observers is general that some great military movement on the part of the Axis is imminent.

In the Far East, things appeared to be shaping up for a simultaneous attack by Japan designed in collaboration with the pending Axis attack. Objective of the Japs appears to be Saigon, a base from which the Japs would menace Singapore to the South and Manila to the East.

Such a move would bring the war smack up to the Far Eastern doors of the United States. In fact, the British Ambassador has held several conferences with the U. S. state department which may have dealt with what America intends to do in case the Japs take Saigon or attempt

to take it. The Vichy government, could offer little opposition to such a move.

America's spokesman maintained a discreet silence, but it was announced that threatened difficulties in securing bases in South America for U. S. forces, notably, a base in Uruguay, had been removed. Essential to any move of the U. S. in the Far East is assurance of a solid front in the Western Hemisphere.

During the week, Vice-President elect Wallace was in Mexico, first step in a Good-neighbor visitation of Latin-American countries by the Spanish speaking new American Ambassador-at-large in the Americas.

The American situation demands more time, more time perhaps than there is available. The vast resources of the British Empire and of the American nation favor a long war with America becoming the storehouse of material for her British associate. The Axis is, of course, aware that this is true. Therefore, it seems safe to predict that the world is about to see another titanic attempt to shorten the war with either a victory for the Axis by negotiated peace or a crushing opposition via the Blitzkrieg.

School Employes in Military Service Will Get Half Pay As During the World War

PHILADELPHIA—Conforming to legislation enacted during the World War, the Finance Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Education has agreed to pay school employes with dependents, who are drafted or volunteer for military service, one-half of their annual salaries while in the military service.

During the last war the board paid out a total of \$60,000 to employees in the military service. The half-pay must not exceed \$2000 under the law.

Income Tax Ruling Affects Service Men's Pay

WASHINGTON — The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that payment made by an employer to former employees to supplement the latter's military service income do not constitute wages for Federal employment tax purposes.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue previously had ruled that sums paid by employers during the present emergency to employees absent in military or naval service may be deducted from gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

Commissioner Helvering pointed out that the new ruling does not modify previous decisions holding that such payments constitute taxable income to the recipient for purposes of Federal income taxation.

Form Shotgun Brigade

HARRISBURG—To combat fifth columnists, a "shotgun brigade" to be known as the American Guards of Liberty has been organized by the Central Pennsylvania Sportsmen's Club.

Insular Dominions Plan Air Aid to The Motherland

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—drive to provide Britain with 2000 trained air crewmen—16,000 from Australia and 9,000 from America, if war lasts until March 1943—is to be launched in Australia and New Zealand.

Long ago, Australia purchased Lockheed as part of her air expansion program, and more recently has been seeking second-hand transport planes from the United States of the DC-2 type. A deal for ten DST transports is said to be pending now. These are wanted for troop transportation.

New Zealand, which has begun its training plans with British Fairies, Gordons and Vickers Vincents, has been buying more of these ships, some from the Sudan, and also Airspeed Oxfords. For new pilots, Tiger Moths are being bought in Britain and are now being produced also in this island's first aircraft plant, De Havilland works at Rangot.

More than 2200 men are receiving signal training in classes organized at the Post and Telegraph Department, and nearly 200 instructors have been obtained from the telegraph service to help them.

Remington Plant Approved

WASHINGTON—The Remington Arms Co. has been awarded a contract of \$73,575,261 to build and operate a small arms plant near Lake City, Mo. Title to the plant and equipment will remain with the completed.

Chinese Who Cooked for Army Now Prosperous Grocermen

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex.—The story of General Pershing's Chinese refugees from Mexico is one of the most interesting sidelights on the quaint and unusual atmosphere of old San Antonio.

The visitor here notes first of all the Latin color of this one-time city of the Spanish conquistadores. He is told about—and can see—the project where the NYA cooks and helpers, and when the American soldiers came back to Fort Sam Houston after the job south of the border had been finished successfully, they brought scores of Chinese with them. The Orientals were hard workers and did an especially good job around the Army mess. They learned all the tricks there about feeding soldiers well but economically, then proceeded to game some ideas of their own.

One by one, the Chinese came—grasping business opportunities that showed up in San Antonio—left the Army reservation and bought a store with the money he had saved. And one by one, the Chinese became a prosperous vendor of groceries.

When you see a Chinese child in the old Army city of San Antonio you will see a well-dressed and usually well educated person. These Chinese seem to know something about the grocery business that the average merchant has learned. Many of the stores cater to the best homes in the city. Although the shopper may have to drive a hard bargain, he is sure to away with a basket full of quality food.

These prosperous Oriental grocermen, many of them rich now, know their U. S. Army and give special attention to customers from any of the dozen or more military establishments in the San Antonio vicinity. Not one of the members of the colony—expanded through the years by wives and other relatives called from the homeland—has been on relief during the depression and postdepression periods.

The name Pershing with them almost like that of one of their traditional gods of worship. But the colony members mostly have been thoroughly Americanized and Texanized. Their high school football team and their school bands through the same antics as those of the other schools, but always in touch of the Orient may be discovered.

Recently, during a district school band tournament, there came the Chinese boys and girls with fine band and keeping perfect step. Their band had no glockenspiels or bells—instead it had a strange-looking tympani that pealed forth vibrations reminiscent of Far East.

Niagara Enlarged

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.—New construction here will increase the size of the Reception Center to accommodate 1000 men instead of 850. Additional mess halls will be built, in addition to eight more barracks and three recreation buildings.



BEHIND THE SERIOUS FACE of this soldier from Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., is noted a certain store of smiles, fun and all the qualities that go to make a good military man. Though this man apparently has "packed up his troubles in his old kit bag" and is not smiling, we'll just bet he can spread a wide one when he wants to. The picture was snapped while the doughboy paused briefly at Lowry Field, Colo., on a train tour. Looks like a real fighter, too.

More Hats from One Who Knows What They Mean



BACK HOME THEY LAUGHED AT JEDER MC FEE



SO HE WEARS HIS HAT AND HIS FACE YOU CAN'T SEE



WHILE GLOOMY AN' GROUCHY ROSCOE B. WISE



NOW GIVES THE WORLD A PEEP AT HIS EYES,



BUT BUSHY "BULL" CARTER A TROUBLESONE GUY



WEARS HIS FATIGUE HAT AS THOUGH IT COULD FLY



ONLY HAPPY-GO-LUCKY "WINDY" KINKADE



WEARS THE DURN THING THE WAY IT WAS MADE.

Grant Powers.

The Army Quiz



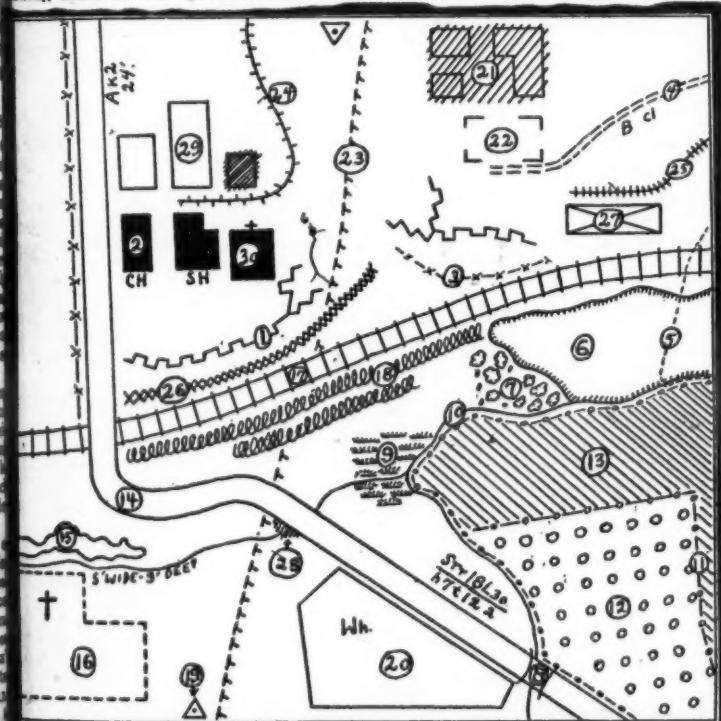
Here is an Army Quiz a little out of the ordinary run. It's a map including most of the symbols used for

the purpose in the Army, and they're all numbered for easy spotting.

The idea is to name the symbols identified by the circled numbers (1 to 30) without cracking a book. In case you want to argue later, the symbols are all taken from the Military Basic Course.

If you correctly identify 27 out of 30 symbols you may go to the head of the class. Even 25 is a good score, but less than 20 puts you in a class with the two-month rookie.

(Answers on Page 16)



Fort Ord Troops Will Move from Tents to Cantonments Early in December

FORT ORD, California.—The "big move" of the 7th Division and special troops from tent quarters at Camp Monterey to the new Fort Ord cantonment Monterey Bay will be made early December.

This was announced by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander, who said the move will be made by companies and regiments and should be completed by Christmas.

The old Ord tent camp, five miles east of the new cantonment site at Monterey, will not be abandoned, however. It is being improved to house the 147th Field Artillery and the 102 Radio Intelligence company, National Guard units ordered here from North Dakota.

Although many buildings of the new cantonment have been completed at the Clayton site, construction work

will be carried on for several weeks after the Division has moved in. The contractors were rushing this week to complete work on the 550 buildings called for under the original contract—with a Nov. 25 deadline—but are already well along on 330 additional buildings called for under the second contract. These include two 1000-seat theatres and a 20 unit, 1500 bed hospital.

When the camp is completed it will house some 20,000 men, while the old Camp Ord will take care of an additional 5000.

Arnold Says Air Power Is War's 3d Dimension

BALTIMORE—Modern warfare has a third dimension and it is air power, said Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for air, in a Maryland Defense Day speech here.

"I do not believe that armies or navies have passed from the scene," he said, "but I do believe that they gave slowly and too grudgingly an appreciation that a third neighbor has come to join them."

General Arnold showed the power of a strong air force by reviewing the important battles in the current European war.

Seattle "Friends of Britain" Contribute Money for Spitfire

SEATTLE—A \$20,000 check for purchase of a Spitfire interceptor airplane has been sent to the Royal Air Force by the "Friends of Britain" here. Harry S. Bowen, president of the Seattle unit of the organization, said his office was flooded with contributions after the German bombing of Coventry.

Draft Army Will Be a Smart One, Tests at Fort Thomas Show

FORT THOMAS, Ky.—Selectees who took the intelligence test for aptitude here got such high marks that Army officers were both surprised and gratified. Officials were surprised because they hadn't expected such good results, and gratified because the grades speak well for the future average intelligence of the entire Army.

Men from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana numbering 249 took the tests, the first given here under new regulations.

Of them all, 26 were found to be of very superior intelligence, which means they got I. Q.'s ranging from 130 to 140 and over; 77 were of superior intelligence, their marks being from 110 to 120; and 84 had average intelligence, with I. Q.'s going from 90 to 110.

In addition, 40 were of inferior intelligence and 17 of very inferior intelligence, while five were illiterates and will have to take picture tests.

Results of the first selectee group's examinations run four to ten per cent higher than the percentages of superior intelligence found in previous Army tests.

Such men will help raise the average intelligence rating of the entire Army, a good omen for success of the drafted forces, said Capt. Franklin W. Patten, who was in charge of the examination.

QM Order for Small-Size Canned Food Purchases

WASHINGTON—The Quartermaster General has issued an order, as of November 22, 1940, to all purchasing and contracting offices authorizing purchase of canned foods in numbers 2 and 2½ (small) size cans, as an alternate to number 10 (large) usually purchased. Hereafter, bids on these foods will be evaluated on a net poundage basis, thereby eliminating consideration of can size.

The issuance of this ruling was recommended by the Consumer Adviser of the Defense Commission. Military supplies are usually purchased in a number 10 size can. Evidence indicates there is a speculative interest in this size, which has led to an unjustifiable increase in prices.

Should this condition continue, not only the Army but institutional buyers of foods in the large size cans, such as hospitals, schools, restaurants, etc., would face unjustifiable increases in cost of canned goods. The Quartermaster's order should have a tendency to bring about more nearly normal relationships between the prices for the different sizes.

Signal Officers Assigned

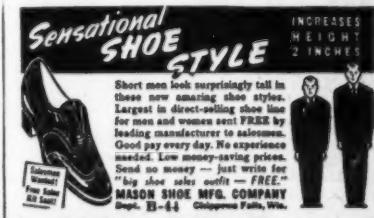
Capt. Edwin A. Redding Jr., Signal Corps Reserve, has been ordered to active duty as assistant to the Department Signal officer with station at Quarry Heights. Capt. Redding has served through all the enlisted grades in the Signal Corps. He was in charge of the Army Radio Station at Bedloe's Island in New York harbor for nine years.

The officer arrived in the Panama Canal Department last May and had been master sergeant of the Regular Army since 1936, after years of service in the lower noncommissioned officer grades.

Fort Ord Sends Ace Boxers To Golden Glove Tourney

FORT ORD, Calif.—This post's ace boxers journeyed to San Francisco this week to participate in the Golden Gloves tournament.

Headed by Capt. Carl E. Lyons, Jr., division athletic officers, 19 men were in the party, the station being represented in all weights in both senior and junior classes.



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MISCELLANEOUS

OWN A HOME in Zephyr Hills, the friendly, progressive veterans community in Florida. Your choice of 100 homesites, \$50 each, easy terms. Near schools, churches, stores. Deed direct from City of Zephyr Hills. Write for full details. B. F. Parsons, Director of Publicity Commission, Zephyr Hills, Florida.

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Gives Pianos to Army So Soldiers Can Play "Dictator Dirges"

NEW YORK — Two hundred bone boxes (pianos to you one-time longhairs) are on the way to Army posts throughout the country—the gift of a man who hopes they will sound out a "dirge for dictators."

"Let them bang out the death knell of international racketeering," said Samuel C. Lampert, a cotton exporter who donated the instruments to the Army. "Let it be a dirge for dictators."

So the Army will try to oblige by giving Adolf and Benito "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" and "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

Selectee Rejections Low to Viewpoint Of Army Standard

NEW YORK—The percentage of Selectee rejections has been lower than that for the last six months period of Regular Army recruiting, Col. L. B. Magruder, 2d Corps Area recruiting officer, disclosed this week.

Pointing out that there had been some inquiries indicating that the public considers the percentage of Selectee rejections high, Colonel Magruder explained: "It may be high from the standpoint that it indicates too many of our young people are not up to Army physical standards, but it is not high from the standpoint of Army experience with recruiting for the Regular Army."

The recruiting officer said many of the rejections were for defective teeth and eyes. He pointed out that the Army must have men who are in perfect physical condition "and nobody need worry but that it will get all it needs." He said that to accept men of poor physique or with defective teeth and eyes or other afflictions for Class A-1 "would be to burden the Army with personnel which would be difficult to raise to the standard required for the duties of a soldier in the field."

Flexible Training Schedule Issued By GHQ to Eliminate "Bottlenecks" As Guard Units Go into Service

WASHINGTON—A flexible "training schedule" aimed at avoiding "bottlenecks" in Army camp work as National Guard units are absorbed into the training picture has been issued by the GHQ.

The schedule and instructions, going to all Guard divisions whose period of active service has just commenced and to divisions soon to come into the Federal service, will necessitate rearranging the sequence of training indicated in order to avoid confusion, it was explained.

The instructions allow for decentralization of training activities with the GHQ taking no arbitrary hand, but offers aid to divisional commanders in solving problems that arise. It was stated that timely analysis of training requirements by divisional commanders based upon the GHQ schedule and their adjustment to local conditions has the following advantages:

1. Provides for maximum use of training aids;
2. shows principal training carried on by each unit every week;
3. indicates whether such training is progressive;
4. gives approximate dates when units will complete any particular phase of training and when they will be ready for efficiency tests;
5. allots range and maneuver areas to subordinate commanders well in advance;
6. shows higher headquarters the division requirements so that these may be adjusted with coordinate activities located at the same training center.

The schedule, designed as a guide only for divisional commanders in drawing up plans, gives a comprehensive outline of training activities concerning a 13 week period for a typical square Infantry division.

An example as to how the coordinated system may be applied is seen in the fact that some training areas where National Guard divisions are already in training need to have their target and combat ranges staggered to permit use by all units concerned. Similarly, maneuver areas that offer varied types of terrain must be rotated to afford all organizations an opportunity to function in their prac-

tice. The training schedule just issued solves these and other problems.

The schedule shows only the principal weekly activities of each large divisional unit. Training required by other units, such as military police, must be fitted into the general scheme by each commander.

Bragg Mechanizing Business Unit

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The Army is mechanizing even its administration work here now. A business machine unit is being installed at Ft. Bragg to handle personnel and material records and relieve the troops of the bureau of the burden of paper work that often tends to create "bottlenecks" in administration.

Other machine records units are being set up at all major Army posts. These modern machines will use accounting methods to record every change in status of the soldier from the time he enters the service until he is discharged.

Tiny holes made in a record card for each man by a machine with a keyboard like a typewriter, show that the man is in the Army, his history, his qualifications and status and changes therein as they occur from time to time.

The perforated tabulating cards govern electric machines that sort the cards and produce reports and records which help the soldier to get his pay, receive his mail promptly and be assigned to the work for which he is best fitted.

All promotions, furloughs, hospitalization, and other changes of status are noted and the comprehensive record will be available for reference after the man leaves the service.

Thus to maintain its records the Army has turned to the mechanical fingers of high-speed electric accounting machines. This mechanical force is vital to its defense plans. It means knowledge, control, time saved, the elimination of lost motions.

Hawaiian Units Sail

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—Four hundred Hawaiian replacements left this post a few days ago to sail on the USAT Republic. The following day, 830 other Hawaiian replacements were sent to the O. D. and R. D., Brooklyn, to sail on the same transport.

Expansion of Army In Georgia Wipes Out 3 Villages

HINESVILLE, Ga.—Three villages and 1500 typical American farm families have been evacuated from a pine woods area of Southeast Georgia in the face of an "invasion" by the U. S. Army.

No, it's not war—just one of those things resulting from the unprecedented expansion of Army camps in peaceful America as citizens even give up their homes to aid in the defense plans.

As the civilians moved out to make way for camp developments, the Army moved in, or got ready to move, with its antiaircraft guns and other motorized units of various branches. Many civilians gave up farm lands that had been in possession of their families for generations.

The three villages wiped off the map are Taylor's Creek, Willie and Clyde. All were within range of big antiaircraft cannon that send shells hurtling 17 miles. Army officers explained that the evacuated families will not be left without cash and homes, and they reported that the citizenry involved were taking the situation in "the finest spirits."

Appraisers for the Soil Conservation Service handled the job of setting fair prices for the property. They had to run property lines and examine records back as eagerly as the first part of the past century. Meanwhile, the families received no payments, and this necessary delay proved to be a problem for those concerned. Federal arm agencies are helping work out the situation and in the long run everything is expected to be "hunky-dory."

Quick action was needed by the Army, which has marked out lines for a firing range 21 by 30 miles across four thinly populated counties. The hardest hit was Liberty County.

Many Reserve Lt. May Be Promoted

WASHINGTON—More than Reserve lieutenants may be temporary promoted soon. The Department has directed all unit commanders to submit names of Reserve officers eligible for promotion.

This number would include Air Corps 2nd lieutenants and 530 in other arms and services. hundred Reserve 1st lieutenants of the Air Corps, who have been active duty for three years, are eligible for temporary promotions.

Eligibility for Reserve 2nd lieutenants extends to one year of service.

Large Selectee Contingent

FT. DIX, N. J.—The largest contingent of trainees since the Selective Service Act began operation was received at mid-week with a total of 578 men from cities and areas.

Answers to Army Questions

(Questions on Page 15)

1. Trenches
2. Courthouse
3. Barbed wire
4. Country road
5. Trail
6. Woods
7. Large trees
8. Highway bridge
9. Marsh grass
10. Perennial stream
11. Smooth wire fence
12. Orchard
13. Cultivated land
14. Road (good)
15. Undergrowth
16. Cemetery
17. Double track R. R.
18. Portable wire entanglement
19. Survey monument
20. Wheat
21. Demolitions
22. Ruin
23. Telegraph line
24. Narrow gauge R. R.
25. Single track R. R.
26. Fixed wire entanglement
27. Frame building
28. Fill
29. Frame building
30. Church



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Every step in the making of Chesterfield Cigarettes is supervised by skilled inspectors. One is here shown examining a "hand" of tobacco before it goes to the stemmy where every part of the stem is removed. (As seen in the new film "TOBACCOLAND, U. S. A.")

BETTE DAVIS
starred in Warner Bros. current hit
"THE LETTER"